

'Pacific Firsters' Incite 'Zoot-Suit' Violence

ILYA EHRENBURG'S
'Fall of Paris'
—See Page 7

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PANTELLERIA OURS AFTER 20 DAYS; BIG SOVIET RAIDS BAG 150 NAZI PLANES

'Pacific Firsters' Incite Coast Riots

By George Morris

Behind the great press build-up of the "zoot suit menace" is the work of the fifth column—of the Pacific First crowd, of William Randolph Hearst and of all those who want to see the country divided and hampered in its war effort.

New Yorkers can practically picture the situation in Los Angeles for our local headlines about Harlem "muggers" have come close to accomplishing similar events here.

It's all part of a general pattern. Within less than two weeks we have the "zoot suit" events in Los Angeles County spreading to Philadelphia, Baltimore; the KKK strike against upgrading of Negroes at the Packard Motor Car Co.; the strike at Mobile, Alabama shipyards growing out of anti-Negro race incitement and only two days ago, the virus spread to a Brooklyn plant where an unauthorized walkout occurred against Negroes.

Probes Begin In Coast Riots

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, June 11.—Only sporadic and isolated instances of violence are still occurring as Army and police authorities announced that the Hearst and Axis-inspired "zoot suit" riots are now under control.

While the two Hearst papers here still continued their race incitement, the Los Angeles Times and the Daily News appear to be recovering from the Hearst-inspired drunken spree.

The influential L. A. Times, in a front page editorial headed "Time for Sanity" remembers that "zoot suiters" were limited to no specific race; they were Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Negro.

"To prevent the disastrous consequences of further exaggerated and distorted reports being hurried to Latin America for purposes of creating disunity, it is absolutely essential that every pressure and aim be subordinated to the sole objective of halting disturbances and endeavoring to apply needed remedies at the source," says the Times.

Similarly the Daily News writes of the deep affection of the citizens for the Mexican people and the need for doing away with discrimination.

Deputy Chief of Police Ervin W. Lester in a radio address blamed "society as a whole," rather than specific instigators of the riots. He talked much of juvenile delinquency and "colorless homes that offer no opportunities for leisure time activities," implying the accusation that the attacked Mexican youths are lawless vagrants. He also blamed the state for inadequate provision of means to deal with delinquents.

On the meantime, States Attorney General Robert Kenney held formal meetings with the military and the governor's appointed committees on investigating the situation.

The County grand jury has also been instructed by Dist. Attorney

(Continued on Page 4)

HEADLINE HIGHLIGHTS...

SLAV PARTISANS KILL 2,000 Axis Troops	2
NEW TAX PROGRAM	3
EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF Coast Lynch Attacks	4
CHARGE NORDEN PLANT Incites Slowdown	5
CACCHIONE VISITS DODGERS	6
By Nat Low	
EHRENBURG'S 'FALL OF PARIS'	7
Reviewed by Samuel Putnam	
PANTELLERIA	8
Editorial of the Day	

Read the
DAILY WORKER
Every Day

House Passes Connally Bill, Senate to Vote

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House today approved the final, drastic conference version of the Connally-Smith anti-labor bill by a 219 to 129 vote.

A final vote is expected in the Senate tomorrow. Vigorous opposition to the bill is expected in the Senate, but approval is considered likely in view of the weapon given the foes of labor by the John L. Lewis' strike in coal.

A Presidential veto, in view of this situation, appeared to be the only way left of stopping the union-busting bill.

It was believed on the basis of today's vote in the House that a Presidential veto of the measure would be sustained. More than the necessary one-third of those voting were against the bill.

DEFEATISTS JOIN

A strong coalition of poll tax Democrats and defeatist Republicans accounted for the House action.

Voting for the measure were 119 Republicans and 101 Democrats. Against it were 77 Democrats, 48 Republicans and four members of minority parties.

Labor observers were distinctly disturbed to note that both majority leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and majority whip Robert Ramspeck of Georgia voted for the bill in the House.

As a result of their vote, reports circulated promptly that the President would not veto the anti-labor bill. And the Administration leaders helped to spread these reports. But it was considered extremely unlikely that either McCormack or Ramspeck had conferred directly with the President.

REPORT BYRNES GREEN LIGHT

What had actually happened, it was reliably reported, was that James F. Byrnes, chief of the Office of War Mobilization, had given administration leaders the green light to support the Smith-Connally bill. It was believed possible that Byrnes was acting on his own.

In any event, there was little

(Continued on Page 4)

Orders Ceilings On 4 Vegetables

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UP).—Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson tonight ordered the Commodity Credit Corporation to maintain current prices of four major vegetables by absorbing added costs incurred by canners and processors.

Hearst expresses the will of the large growers who want to keep a

(Continued on Page 4)

Yanks Raid Nazi Sub Bases

LONDON, Saturday, June 12 (UP).—More than 200 United States heavy bombers hammered the great German submarine installations at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven by daylight Friday, breaking a 12-day lull in the allied air offensive.

Flying without escort on the 600-mile round trip from their British bases, the giant bombers smashed through strong fighter and anti-aircraft opposition to plaster the target areas with direct hits that sent great smoke clouds billowing over the U-boat construction and repair yards.

The eighth U. S. air force announced that eight of the bombers were missing and that a "large number" of enemy planes were destroyed.

\$2,000 from Chicago Paces 'Worker' Drive

Good news in the form of a \$2,000 check arrived at the Daily Worker offices from Chicago today to swell the Daily Worker Fighting Fund for 1943.

It was just a week ago that an enthusiastic Press Conference, sponsored by the Daily Worker and The Worker was held in that city where over 400 men and women, Negro and white trade unionists and others met to discuss ways and means of extending the circulation and influence of these two papers. The check of \$2,000 was the first fruit of that conference and the committee formed at the conference, stated that \$1,000 will be in the mails before the drive opens officially on June 15.

Here in New York, the circulation and financial drive of the Daily Worker and The Worker got under way Thursday night at Webster Hall where 87 official delegates

(Continued on Page 3)

Wanted for Fighting Hitler!



Official Norwegian Photo

The Gestapo is offering more than \$25,000 reward for these two Norwegian patriots, whose only crime is that they fought for a free Norway. The two men, Ashbjorn Sunds, a seaman, and Petter Brunn were accused by the Nazis of an attack on the Oslo Police Station. Five others who allegedly participated in this attack were sentenced to death while three others, also accused, were sentenced to hard labor.

Green Urges Subsidy To Roll Back Prices

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 11.—AFL President Green today advocated a \$2,000,000,000 subsidy program to roll back prices which he said would lead to a 7 per cent slash in the cost of living and a \$10,000,000,000 saving to the nation.

Green appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to urge removal of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill of a provision barring subsidies.

A plan for affirmative administration legislation to put into effect a \$2,000,000,000 a year subsidy was laid before the President recently by his Labor Victory Committee of CIO and AFL leaders.

As the Daily Worker revealed yesterday, the President is reliably reported to be ready to ask Congress to approve a huge subsidy program along the lines suggested by organized labor.

This will result in a head-on clash between the administration and the

(Continued on Page 5)

Cacchione Sees Dodgers, Asks Jim Crow End

By Nat Low

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione yesterday headed a delegation of four people to the offices of the Brooklyn Dodgers at 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, where they met with a high official of the club and presented him 10,000 signatures on petitions urging the Dodgers to sign Negro stars.

The visit with Edward Stapes, personal representative of Branch Rickey, president of the team, lasted well over an hour and half amidst a very cordial atmosphere.

And while Mr. Stapes said he could not give a positive answer to the question raised by Councilman Cacchione he nevertheless indicated that the subject would be taken up seriously by the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

A LANDMARK

After the interview with the Dodgers Cacchione issued a statement saying:

"This visit to the Dodgers is a landmark and just a beginning. We were very much heartened by the friendly, sympathetic and cordial way in which Mr. Stapes greeted our delegation. We are convinced that in due time the Dodgers will sign Negro stars to their team, thus becoming the first major league team in history to break this infamous ban on Negro players.

"We want to thank the Dodgers for listening to our suggestions so

(Continued on Page 5)

FDR Urges Italians to Quit War

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UP).—

President Roosevelt, in an outright bid to the people of Italy to quit the war, today urged them to overthrow their betrayer—Benito Mussolini and restore their homeland as a respected member of the European family of nations under a free government of their own choosing.

His appeal coincided with the surrender of Pantelleria—Italy's "Gibralta"—and came as Germany's jittery junior partner awaited the impact of mighty Allied invasion forces poised for blows against the Italian islands of Sicily and Sardinia, if not Italy itself.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said the capture of Pantelleria removes an important enemy bastion from the area "where we want to clean things up," but added that "several more islands will have to be taken before the (Mediterranean) sea is completely cleared" to

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S., Britain Recognize Ramirez Junta

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced yesterday that the United States had recognized the Pedro Ramirez military junta which seized power in Argentina a week ago Friday.

Recognition was also extended by Great Britain, all the south American republics as well as by the Axis powers—Germany, Italy and Japan. Franco's Spain recognized the Ramirez Junta two days ago.

The Ramirez government has been under sharp attack from progressive and trade union elements at home, after the closing of the Buenos Aires office of the Union Civica Radical, Argentina's largest popular party, and the prohibition of trade union meetings.

Argentina's state of siege has not yet been lifted, while the democratic newspapers "La Hora" and "Vanguardia" have been banned, with 14 of their collaborators arrested.

REPRESSION CONTINUES

The Daily Worker learned yesterday, via "Intercontinent News" that representative action by the new government continues.

The labor department officials of the new government told trade union heads in Buenos Aires yesterday that Argentine trade unions must abstain from all political activity, whether on domestic or international affairs, and confine

(Continued on Page 6)

Make First Landing On Italian Soil

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, June 11 (UP).—Pantelleria Island surrendered today with its last batteries silenced by the most concentrated bombing in history and Allied troops, swarming onto Italian soil for the first time, swiftly occupied their new base only 62 miles from Sicily.

The Allies made good their first thrust into the European defense orbit at 11:40 A.M. when Pantelleria's hopelessly blockaded and bomb-battered garrison ran up a white flag over St. Elmo Fortress and drew a large white cross on the airfield.

Twenty days after the start of the siege the Allies had thus achieved a unique victory—one in which air power almost by itself brought about the capitulation of a fortress.

Not an Allied soldier stepped ashore before the Italian garrison signalled surrender and although Allied fliers were assisted by the Royal Navy's bombardments and blockade it was their own terrific offensive, reaching a crescendo Thursday, which forced the decision.

BRITISH TAKE OVER

When the white flag appeared through the smoke haze over Pantelleria, specially trained British assault troops went ashore in landing craft and met slight resistance from isolated Italian units which had not received the surrender order. But by 12:32 P.M. the entire island was firmly in Allied hands.

The capitulation was announced in a special Allied communique and it was learned that the Italian commander of Pantelleria, who signed himself Admiral Rensetti, signalled the Allies as follows: "Beg to surrender through lack of water."

The white flag above the fortress and the white cross on the airfield were in accordance with the surrender proposal carried in streamer messages dropped on the island Tuesday and again Thursday.

It was the third straight night of massed Soviet raids on German airdromes in an attempt, combined with raids on enemy troop and supply bases, to break up preparations for a German offensive in the central stretches of the front. Starting their attacks Thursday evening, the Soviet planes hammered at the enemy airdromes until well into Friday morning, the special Soviet communique indicated as recorded here.

Fleet after fleet of planes swept over enemy territory. It was noted that the Germans, warned by Giant raids on 11 airdromes in the two preceding nights, had kept strong

(Continued on Page 2)

Ickes Issues New Mine Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UP).—

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes tonight opened the way for remission of strike fines he imposed on 450,000 soft coal miners in an evident softening of his original edict.

In a new statement tonight, Ickes pointed out that the fines may be remitted to the offending miners under provisions of the extended 1941-43 contract. This could be accomplished, he said, through local negotiations between his representatives in charge of mine operation and "the appropriate committee of the union."

A spokesman for Ickes explained later that while the fuel administrator had not rescinded his original order, he had sought to correct the general interpretation that it was a flat edict from which no escape was possible.

RAF Raids Holland, Down 3 Planes

LONDON, June 11 (UP).—American-built Ventura bombers of the RAF renewed attacks on the coke ovens and benzol installations at Zebrugghe, Belgium, today while squadrons of fighters swept France and d Holland, destroying three enemy aircraft.

Soviets Hail U. S. Friendship On Anniversary of Agreement

MOSCOW, June 11 (UP).—Soviet newspapers, on the first anniversary of the Lend-Lease agreement with the United States, praised the American Army today and hailed the friendly relations existing between the USSR and the United States.

In what were termed the "warmest" editorials in the history of American-Soviet relations, the newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, and Izvestia, organ of the Supreme Council of the USSR, both indicated it was the desire of Russia to lay the foundations for permanent post-war cooperation between the two countries.

U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, the Embassy staff and the Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, celebrated the occasion by attending a state luncheon tendered by Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov. Important members of the Soviet Government and armed forces also attended. Izvestia expressed great satisfaction over the disappearance of anti-Soviet sentiments among the people of the United States and asserted that re-

lations will "develop successfully after the victory over Germany."

"Both states declare their mutual desire to cooperate in the post-war period of development of international and economic relations by the preparations for decisive battles which find the American-Soviet-British coalition in circumstances favorable to future successes," Izvestia said.

[Pravda stressed the might of the American Army, pointed out the time it was given to prepare by the Red Army, and emphasized that not only technique but willingness to face danger and death was decisive.]

Pravda concluded its review of Soviet-American relations by suggesting "a powerful common onslaught of Soviet, American and British armed forces against the German fascist enslavers. . . . To do this means to hasten the desired day of victory, the day of return to peaceful, creative labor for the well-being of mankind."

Soviet President Mikhail Kalinin addressed a

(Continued on Page 4)

Pantelleria Falls

By a Veteran Commander

PANTELLERIA does not seem to have taken advantage of the benefit of the doubt we offered: it did not resist "only a few days" as we expected; it surrendered the next day.

Although geographically it is a part of Africa, politically it is a part of metropolitan Italy and administratively—part of Sicily. Thus, technically, the invasion of Italy has begun.

It is interesting to note, in the shadow of coming events in Europe, that Pantelleria's counterpart—Malta—has withstood more than 2,500 raids while Pantelleria folded up after 19 days of shelling. This may be an indication that after all the bastions of Europe might not be as tough as they are being pictured by the Volkischer Beobachter.

However, the capture of Pantelleria by the Allies in itself is in no way decisive. Even as far as the freedom of the central Mediterranean is concerned, Pantelleria alone does not solve the problem. It will not be solved completely until Sicily and Sardinia are in our hands.

But Pantelleria is a good beginning and an indication in which direction the wind of war is blowing.

It is difficult to doubt that an all-out attack on Sardinia and Sicily will begin immediately.

THE situation on the Eastern Front remains the same. Both air forces are hammering at each other, the Germans trying to carry out strategic long range bombing against the industrial region northeast of Moscow where after Gorki they tried to bomb Yaroslavl (but seemingly were not very successful). The Soviet Air Force continues to blast the German front line airdromes on the Central Front, pressing the enemy tactical flying units to the ground.

The Germans have made several strong stabs (with forces up to a regiment) in the Rostov and Volkhov sector, but have been repulsed.

IT IS interesting to note that Australia now considers itself safe from invasion. Well, maybe some of the fellows there read this column, eh what? We never for a moment thought they were in danger (not since the Battle of the Coral Sea, anyway).

NOTE on a topic somewhat outside of our province: Mr. Hearst roots for bombing of Europe "to avoid unnecessary casualties for our boys." He does not want invasion.

Swedish correspondents from Berlin (working through German censorship, of course) write that "Allied bombers have frayed German nerves more than fear of invasion." Get the drift?

Polish Patriots Hold Congress in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 11 (UP).—The first Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots, which convened here last Tuesday, still was in session today reviewing Polish resistance and denouncing those Poles who have split with Soviet Russia. Among the delegates, who come from all parts of the Soviet Union, is Father Kuczek, a priest turned guerrilla fighter, who crossed the German lines from Poland to read a report on guerrilla activities in his captive homeland.

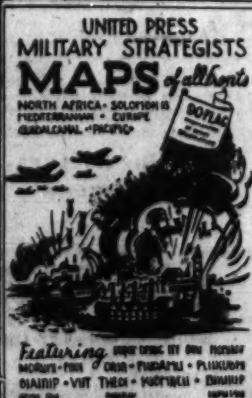
Other delegates include Wanda Wasielewska, president of the Patriot Union; Col. Zigmunt Berling, commander of the new Polish Division in the Red Army; Col. Slawski, his Chief of Staff; Dr. Drobner, former socialist member of the Polish Parliament; Andre Witos, political leader of the Peasant Party at Lodz; and trade union leader Witaszewski.

During the meetings, Miss Wasielewska reviewed the Polish situation since the beginning of the war and summarized events leading up to the break in Soviet-Polish relations; she also praised Polish aviators fighting in Britain and Polish troops who took part in the western desert campaign, while Berling stressed the desire of the Poles in Russia to fight alongside the Red Army.

Three large banners decorating the convention hall were inscribed "Long Live Poland," "Death to the German Occupants," and "Hall the War Alliance of Poland and the Soviet Union."

Needle and Thread Is Price to RWR Party

Needles and thread, urgently needed by the women of the Soviet Union, will be the price of admission to a party sponsored by the Workroom Committee of Russian War Relief, in Town Hall at 2:30 P.M. on Tuesday, June 15. Mrs. Beatie Beatty, commentator, is chairman of the committee.



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Global War Map COUPON No. 140

Slav Partisans Kill 2,000 Axis Troops

Pantelleria--In Allied Hands



After 19 days of terrific shelling from air and sea, the tiny Italian Mediterranean island midway between Sicily and Tunisia, fell to the Allies—first European soil to be sliced from Axis hands outside that territory liberated by the Red Army. The island rejected two ultimatums to surrender but accepted the third when Allied bombs and shells literally ripped the fortress out of the sea. This is how the island looked in pre-war days.

Pantelleria's Fall Robs Foe of Key Base

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Pantelleria, whose garrison surrendered yesterday to Allied forces, is chiefly important for its strategic position. It commands the straits between Sicily and Tunisia, and is therefore a potential bottleneck for all Mediterranean traffic.

Allies Readjust Output Needs to War Strategy

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UP).—War production schedules of the United States, Great Britain and Canada are undergoing a continuous readjustment to keep in line with strategic decisions of the Allied High Command, the Combined Production and Resources Board said tonight in its third report to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

As pressure for certain types of weapons and equipment eases, facilities used to make these are shifted to manufacture of items which analysis of combined military requirements shows are more urgently needed, the report said.

Pointing to specific accomplishments, the Board said arrangements have been made to promote standardization of design of escort vessels and calls attention to the scheduling of additional escort vessel production in Canada and the United Kingdom along with acceleration of the program in the United States.

Locomotives, spare parts for motor trucks and the world rubber position are among matters studied by the Board. In the case of rubber it was recommended that over-all consumption in the United States and the British Empire should be controlled to keep the combined minimum stock at a certain minimum figure on June 30, 1943. The report says the latest review of the Board indicates the minimum stock position will be maintained.

The Senate wrote in a \$29,000,000 appropriation for the PSA's operating expenses and a \$97,000,000 authorization for loans to rehabilitate farmers. [The Farmers Union had urged a billion dollar loan fund for the PSA.] Leaders were confident it will be agreed to in conference.

Final passage followed rejection, 37 to 36, of an amendment by Sen. John H. Bankhead, D. Ala., which would have banned deduction of soil conservation payments in computing farm parity prices. In effect, the vote upheld President Roosevelt's veto of a bill Bankhead introduced earlier in the session which carried the same prohibition on all crop benefit payments.

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 11.—When the foreign correspondents met Lieutenant General Vasily Ivanovich Chulikov, commander of the Sixty-Second Army in Stalingrad, just after the victorious conclusion of the battle there, we were all struck by the simplicity and modesty of the man.

"He might be any American worker," one correspondent remarked, looking at Chulikov's powerfully built body, strong face and big hands.

At that time we knew nothing of his general background, and being a modest man he told us nothing except that he was brought up in a peasant family and went to work in industry at an early age.

But recently a Moscow paper carried the story of a little village, Serebreny Prudy (Silver Ponds), not far from Moscow, where Chulikov was born. This story gave more facts about his life as a boy and a clearer insight into the character of one of the most beloved generals of the Red Army.

Before the revolution Serebreny Prudy was one of the most backward villages of the region and the people

were forced to leave their poverty-stricken homes to seek work in the big cities.

It became a tradition for the "moujiks" from Serebreny Prudy to go to St. Petersburg to work in the bath houses. Other villages supplied the capital with servants, still others with street-sweepers. But Serebreny Prudy supplied the bath-house attendants.

As soon as a boy reached the age of 10 or 12 his family hunted up some literate man who could write a letter for them to some friend or relative in St. Petersburg. The letter usually contained news about life in the village, about crop failures, and inevitably ended with the request, "Please take my boy and try to get him a job."

FOUGHT IN REVOLUTION

This was how Vasya Chulikov, now a celebrated army general and the hero of Stalingrad, found his way to the Russian capital. His father Ivan found it impossible to feed 11 small mouths, and so little Vasya was sent to work in a bathhouse, where he received a ruble and a half per month.

After working for a while as a bath-house attendant the boy got a job in a small enterprise which

Take Big Toll of Croatian Puppets

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, June 11.—The Axis is using Croatian fascist troops, reassembled after the defeat at Stalingrad, in their present offensive against the Yugoslav Peoples' Liberation Army, the radio "Free Yugoslavia" revealed this week in a summary of last week's warfare.

Fighting continued unabated, the radio declared, in Montenegro, the Sanjak area of the Serb border as well as in central Bosnia.

The Axis is exploiting its superiority in equipment to force the partisans into daylight fighting, but the guerrillas and regular Peoples' Army detachments are doing their best to concentrate on night warfare.

In one night raid on the Nikalich-Javorak area in the Sanjak, the partisans surprised a German column marching down a main road and killed 300, capturing vast military stores and suffering no losses.

HUGE BATTLE FOR FOTZA

Heavy fighting goes on near the town of Fieville, in northern Montenegro, where the Axis has repeatedly been kept from crossing the Cehotinja River.

Pierce fighting, still undecided, rages for the town of Fotza on the Neretva River of southern Herzegovina.

Partisans are counter-attacking the enemy offensive everywhere and the Axis is reported to be losing men and material without making significant progress.

The Croatian fascist forces, known as the "Devil's Division" are operating mostly at Fotza, and are commanded largely by German officers.

These troops, wounded before Stalingrad alongside of the 100th German Division, were withdrawn before the final debacle at the Volga city and were reformed for the Yugoslav fighting, says the radio survey.

NAME NAZI OFFICERS

First used in the western Bosnia area, they suffered some 2,000 losses in killed and wounded and made a reputation for themselves as bloody assassins of the Yugoslav people.

Radio "Free Yugoslavia" cites a number of German officers heading this division as personally responsible for the Bosnian massacres: the commander, Gen. Fritz Heibold; the division staff officer, Lieut. Col. Kuchner, and the commander of the 88th Infantry Regiment, Lieut. Col. Fischer.

On the other hand, Slovenian partisans report that the Italian officers and soldiers who have come over to the partisans from time to time are "behaving splendidly" in the fighting against Italian garrisons, which show increasing signs of general demoralization.

Croatian partisans made a raid on an airdrome near the capital Zagreb, in which two fascist planes and 30 gliders were destroyed. One hundred and twenty conscripted Croatians joined the guerrillas after this raid.

Guerrillas in Slovenia and northern Croatia carried out widespread wreckage of trains. On the Maribor-Metlika line, 70 Italian soldiers were killed and 100 wounded in one train raid. In the Steiger area, 25 big motor trucks and 36 wagons full of radio transmitters and electrical equipment were smashed. The Ljubljana-Kamnik line suffered destruction of a number of stations all along the road.

In the Kamnik-Savsky area of Croatia, the local chemical works were shot up, while the Seventh Krajs Brigade in northern Bosnia routed a supply battalion, capturing its supply transports, at the village of Milosevoj.

made spurs for generals. He left this factory just before the October Revolution started in order to fight for Soviet power. Later he participated in the Civil War. From the end of the Civil War up to the present his life has been spent almost entirely in the army or in military schools.

General Chulikov is really one of the founders of the collective farm where his parents are now living. When he came home on leave in 1931 and found the peasants of his village still farming in the old way, he began to discuss with them the advantages of the collective farm system which had already been adopted by the farmers in the surrounding territory.

Finally the peasants called a meeting in the village and 12 farmers, all of them named Chulikov, signed the petition for organization of a collective farm. Then came the problem of selecting a name for the farm. Vasya was asked to make a suggestion.

"Well, since you have organized your farm later than every one else, then you have to overtake the other farmers," he said. "And once you have overtaken them naturally you will have to surpass them. Why not call the farm 'Overtake and Surpass'?" And that is how it is called to day.

There are 48 Chulikovs in Serebreny Prudy—that is, their homes are there, but many of them are at the front. There are lieutenant colonels, majors, aviators and nurses among them. But enough Chulikovs have remained in the village to take care of the farm.

Serebreny Prudy suffered greatly when it was occupied by the Germans in 1941. It was liberated during the Red Army's winter offensive near Moscow, and soon most of the wounds were healed.

In the early Spring the farmers held a meeting to discuss their plans in detail. Then spontaneously a decision was taken to write a letter to Vasya-Lieutenant General Vasily Ivanovich Chulikov.

The letter told about the success of the farm and what the various farmers had pledged to do in the current year. By the time it was written, read and approved by everybody it was almost midnight.

And then everyone went to sleep. That is, everyone but one old man, the nightwatchman Ivan Chulikov, father of the general, who leaning on his cane, paced up and down before the collective farm granary...

Poles Battle Nazi Tanks, Down Planes

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, June 11.—Polish guerrilla fighters carried out a full-fledged battle with 2,000 Nazis, armed with tanks and planes, near Lublin recently, according to reports reaching here.

The Polish guerrillas, organized as the Nickiewicz fighting detachment, held off a punitive German unit and succeeded in bringing down three Nazi planes and damaging one, say these reports.

The Langewicz detachment is also reported engaged in fierce operations in the Kielce area and accounted for 30 Germans.

In Demblin an electric power station supplying an airdrome with electricity was damaged. This act of sabotage interrupted the work at the airdrome for three days.

SABOTAGE RAILWAYS
Acts of sabotage continue on the railway sectors. Near Zliradow, Skarsisko, and Krasnik several trains were derailed and a number of small railway stations were destroyed. In one of the train wrecks 20 German officers were killed.

On May 17, guerrillas burned a big factory in Rzeszowa which was producing plywood for planes, destroying the warehouses, two trucks and an automobile as well. The damage was reckoned at some seven million zloty, according to official data.

Another fighting detachment set fire to an oil derrick and gasoline tank in Ustrzalek Dolny.

Fight Move to Bar Encina in Mexico Poll

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, June 4 (Delayed).—Peasant, working class and other progressive organizations are aroused here over the possibility that Dionisio Encina, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, may be deprived of his place on the ballot in the July 4th congressional elections.

Encina had gained the designation in the primary convention of Mexico's government party, the PRM, in the second Congressional District of the State of Coahuila, by a two-to-one vote.

Then maneuvers began. The PRM General Delegate, Congressman Alfredo Cordoba Lara, was sent to supervise the balloting, but in connivance with certain Electoral Board officials, he falsified the vote.

From numerous voting places, where Encina had won by an overwhelming majority, the ballots were not even collected.

To make his decision, the PRM Executive Committee has to choose between either one of two vote computations, that of its own District Convention, and that of its official delegate.

FEAR MANEUVERS
The organized peasants and workers of the district and of the State of Coahuila fear that political pull and pressure from certain interests will force a decision against Encina because he is a Communist.

Aroused by the possibility that Encina may be deprived of his PRM candidacy, hundreds of organizations in Coahuila and elsewhere are protesting to the national office of the PRM.

A typical telegram, indicative of the mood of the people, reads: "The State Committee of the League of Agrarian Communities of Coahuila supports the position of the peasant organizations of the Second Electoral District in favor of Dionisio Encina. In case the popular will is not respected the entire league will mobilize to see that majority is declared victorious. For the Central Executive Committee: (Sign) Emericio Garcia."

Hundreds of similar telegrams from practically every labor and peasant organization of Coahuila as well as from other states have been sent to the PRM Executive Committee and to the President of Mexico, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho.

Congressmen like Cesar Garza and Carlos Zapata Vela have

night fighter planes patrolling over the airdromes.

SOVIET FIGHTERS
But the Soviet fighter planes raced in, engaged the enemy craft in fierce dog fights and permitted the great long range bombers to follow in and drop their bombs on specified targets.

Crews reported that great fires burst out among dispersed planes and hangars, and that fires and explosions were observed in fuel and ammunition dumps nearby.

The special communique reported that 19 Soviet planes failed to return from the raids—a loss percentage of considerably less than three per cent.

Radio Moscow, recorded here, reported that the Germans had made another attack on the great Oorki armament works 250 miles east of Moscow. But they met the same stone wall defense they had encountered in previous raids, Moscow said, and the few which reached the city dropped their bombs at random to hit homes. Fighter planes and ground defenses shot down seven of the enemy craft and no Soviet planes were lost.

A United Press Moscow dispatch reported that the Germans had lost 22 planes in a big air battle at the approaches to Leningrad when the Germans sent over a bomber fleet under powerful fighter protection. Heinkel-III bombers attacked in waves of nine, each wave covered by about 18 Focke Wulf-190 fighters, the dispatch said, but Soviet fighter planes intercepted them and, with the aid of anti-aircraft guns, beat them off.

The Soviets were constantly expanding the range and strength of their attacks on enemy airdromes and bases in their attempt to throw off balance enemy preparations for an expected German drive.

Uruguayans Call For Support of Argentine People

MONTEVIDEO, June 11 (ICN).—The Communist Party of Uruguay continues to call for solidarity of the Uruguayan and the Argentine peoples.

In its manifesto, which has been widely distributed and published in the press, the party quotes Vice President Wallace's statement on the dangers of the fifth column maneuvers in Latin America and adds that the reactionary Pedro Ramirez dictatorship's coup d'etat confirms the correctness of this warning.

"The events in Argentina," says the manifesto, "resound loudly throughout our country. Everyone remembers the influence of the nefarious Uriburu [coup d'etat of Argentine reaction in 1930] coup on our domestic situation, with its whole train of sorrows and suffering; and this memory must be significant to the reader."

"Today's events are of greater gravity. They take place in the course of a great war between liberty and oppression, between civilization and barbarism, when there is no neutral camp and the enemy of mankind is using the most criminal and ferocious arms to accomplish his objectives."

DANGER LURKS

"If Nazism succeeds in planting itself in Argentine soil as it has done abroad, this will aid the fifth column work in all neighboring countries to the point of being able to incite war in the service of the Axis against our brother nations."

"We already have the example of the Herrera conspiracy's permanent link with Nazi activities in Argentina. It was to the Nazis that Herrera's lieutenant publicly made the offer of the Rio Plata deal." [This is a reference to the tie-up between the Uruguayan fifth-columnist, Senator Alberto Luis Herrera and Argentine reaction.]

After explaining that the government and people of Uruguay, united, could ward off the danger, the manifesto adds:

"In national unity President Ameghino's government will find the inevitable force which guarantees it against the fifth column in continuation of its broad work for progress. Our national unity will encourage the Argentine people to triumph over their enemies, who are the mortal enemies of the freedom of all America."

"All parties must unite in solidarity with our sister nation where all political forces and progressive sections in favor of the United Nations are being persecuted—the headquarters of the Radical Party closed; the appearance of La Hora and Vanguardia prevented by force; the Party's representatives thrown out of congress; prisoners' lives in danger; among them those of the great militant anti-fascists, Codovilla, Ohlido and Real."

"Broad solidarity with our brother people! For the victory of their democratic struggle! For an end to martial law and all persecution against anti-fascists, and respect for the lives of political prisoners, and for their immediate release!"

MANIFESTO FROM LABOR

"The UGT of Uruguay (central labor body) also issued a manifesto which, after calling on the entire organized working class to support the Argentine people and proletarian, says:

"It is necessary that the trade unions organize hundreds of meetings to bring this problem to attention of their membership and the whole people. We must try to have hundreds and hundreds of telegrams reach the Argentine Government Junta, transmitting the demand of our workers' movement and of our people. We must see that our words, action and mobilization coincide with those of our Argentine brothers in this grave hour."

CUBAN LABOR RALLIES FOR ARGENTINE WORKERS
HAVANA, June 11.—In one of a series of meetings held last week at the call of the Confederation of Latin American Workers in every Latin American country, the Confederation of Cuban Workers demonstrated its solidarity with the people of Argentina on the anniversary of the founding of the Argentine Republic, Allied Labor News reports.

A statement by the executive committee of the CTC explaining the purpose of the meeting held a few days before the overturn of the Argentine government said:

"On this historic anniversary, the people of our continent, led by organized labor, have declared a day of mobilization for the return of liberty and democracy to our brother nation to the South, for the release of the labor leaders imprisoned there without cause, for an extension in national unity of all democratic in Argentina, for an end to anti-democratic persecution."

"The CTC is confident that this militant action, in the most difficult moment of Argentine history will help the Argentine people recover their democracy and overthrow the gang of Nazi-fascist criminals which now rules this country with the help of terror."

Hits Disruption of Jewish Unity

The refusal of the executive committee of the American Jewish Conference to include the Jewish People's Committee in its ranks is a blot on the page of Jewish unity, Max Perlow, acting president of the People's Committee, charged yesterday.

The action of the executive committee of the Conference will be heard by the Jewish people and of Allied victory.

His complete statement follows: "We learned from the Jewish press that our application for national participation in the American Jewish Conference was rejected by the executive committee of the American Jewish Conference. The action of the executive committee plays into the hands of the enemies of unity and hurts the interests of the Jewish people."

"The Jewish People's Committee since its inception in 1936 has been striving for the unity of all Jews in the struggle against fascism and anti-Semitism, and for Jewish rights. We hailed the gathering at Pittsburgh as a step to unite the Jews of America in the struggle to win the war and to rebuild Jewish life after the war. We immediately mobilized all our chapters and affiliates to support this important action and to prepare American Jewry for the coming conference, which, we insist, must be a gathering of all the Jews. Unfortunately, the latest decision of the executive committee militates against the achievement of full unity in Jewish life for victory in the war and the uprooting of fascism."

FULFILLED REQUIREMENTS

"The Jewish People's Committee is a long established Jewish organization and meets all the requirements of the rules of election issued by the American Jewish Conference. We are a national membership organization, and in addition, have affiliated to us more than 350,000 Jews in trade unions, fraternal and other organizations. These American Jews are not otherwise represented in the American Jewish Conference."

"At our June 8th New York City conference to combat anti-Semitism, 300 delegates, representing more than 200,000 New York Jews, adopted resolutions declaring their support of the Jewish People's Committee and the program outlined at the conference. A further resolution adopted called for the participation of the Jewish People's Committee in the American Jewish Conference."

"The Jewish People's Committee since its birth has had as its main activity the struggle against the fascist and anti-Semitic forces, the mobilization of the Jewish people in this struggle. We have carried through mass meetings and actions against the pogroms in Germany and Poland. We have organized numerous memorial and protest meetings on Nazi atrocities."

"We supported the action of the American Jewish Congress and all other Jewish organizations in their efforts to arouse America's conscience to the need for immediate action to rescue as many Jews as possible from Nazi occupied Europe and elsewhere. We shall continue to support all activities of Jewish organizations where such activities relate to the welfare of Jewry. We have publicly stated that we support the Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs."

NO EXCLUSIONS

"It will be impossible for the American Jewish Conference to speak for the totality of American Jewry if large sections of American Jewry are excluded. How can the American Jewish Conference demand equal rights for Jewry when the conference itself denies participation to a large section of American Jewry?"

"On the basis of the rules of election and definitions of the conference, the Jewish People's Committee is eligible and qualified to participate in the American Jewish Conference. We, therefore, request the president of the American Jewish Conference to rescind this discriminatory decision and to authorize all the local election committees to assure the participation of the Jewish People's Committee, and further, to authorize our representation as a national participant."

"The Jewish People's Committee will continue to support the American Jewish Conference as an instrument for the unification of American Jewry. The Jewish People's Committee maintains that only an all-inclusive conference will represent the best interests of the overwhelming majority of American Jewry and will best serve our nation and our people."

"We shall continue to support all the unity forces in the American Jewish Conference, opposing Jewish unity and shall intensify our efforts to achieve an all-inclusive conference by appealing to the highest body of American Jewry, the Jewish people, itself, and shall mobilize the broadest section of American Jewry to fight for the inclusion of every Jewish organization."

R...
IS for Rooster...
And the D. W. Fox
sign Dept. is really
sensitive to crow
about...



MAX PERLOW

\$2,000 for Press Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

from more than a score of CIO and AFL unions joined with fraternal delegates and representatives of the Communist Party branches to take responsibility for bringing the paper they read to the people among whom they work.

Robert Minor, assistant secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. speaking at the conference described the papers as "essential war material."

WILL BEAT THE GUN

Although June 15 has been designated as the day on which the drive will be officially opened, the 300 delegates at the conference showed a determination to beat the gun and get going now in supplying the finances and new readers for the papers.

The Chicago conference, supported by outstanding civic leaders as well as trade unionists heard statements of Representative Sabath and Earl B. Dickerson endorsing the meeting and the fund and circulating drive of the two papers. Credit was given to these papers for the splendid job they are doing on the home front to win the war. Chicago delegates voted to raise \$9,000 by July 1st.

New York delegates pledged their cooperation in raising \$85,000 in New York State. The goal of the Fund Drive nationally is \$120,000. Trade union delegates at the conference adopting a resolution paying tribute to the papers for their support of such victory issues as a Second Front, a coordinated war economy, President Roosevelt's anti-labor papers and their maintenance is labor's responsibility."

"These are labor's papers and their maintenance is labor's responsibility."

Representatives of the Communist Party and other organizations of the people yesterday morning paid final tribute to the late Mrs. Grace Campbell, known to thousands in Harlem for her activities in their behalf under her maiden name of Grace Campbell, who died at the Harlem Hospital last Tuesday after many months' illness. She was 64.

Services were held in the McMillan Funeral Parlor, 204 W. 129th St.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., executive secretary of the Upper Harlem and Chairman of the New York County Communist Party, brought condolences from the National Committee, the State Committee and the Upper Harlem section.

The Rev. Ethelred Brown, pastor of the Hubert Harrison Memorial Unitarian Church, conducted the services. Edward Kuntz, well-known attorney, paid tribute to her fight to free the Scottsboro boys.

Speakers emphasized the fact that she had struggled for the benefit of all oppressed people, that her interests were as broad as the world and as specific as the human being."

Miss Rose Nelson spoke for the International Workers Order, in whose child-welfare program Miss Campbell had been particularly interested. A young woman read a resolution adopted by tenants at 182 St. Nicholas Ave., where Miss Campbell had lived. Frank Rhys, of the Communist Party Club, 11th A. D., of which Miss Campbell had been a member, read her obituary. She was born Oct. 11, 1879, in Mecon, Ga., and resided in Washington, D. C. She was a graduate of Howard University and of the University of Chicago. Miss Campbell founded in New York, years ago, the Empire Friendly Shelter for Unmarried Mothers. She came over from the Socialist to the Communist Party in 1919. The body was removed to the Fresh Pond Crematory, Long Island.

A New Tax Program

AN EDITORIAL

WITH the President's signature, the slightly modified version of the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan passed by Congress has now become law.

It is regrettable that President Roosevelt signed this measure cancelling 75 per cent of 1942 taxes on high incomes. It's one of the most shameful acts of plunder ever put over on the people.

In our opinion he could have used the occasion to expose its character to the people, and to go to them with a demand for his own tax program, which provided for no cancellation of 1942 taxes for the high-income taxpayers.

Passage of the tax measure, taken together with the refusal to permit \$25,000 ceilings on income, shows that the present Congress is sensitive only to the demands of the well-to-do and the profiteers. It wants to put the entire burden of the war on the families of low-income.

Failure to put through the President's tax plank threatens the whole seven-point anti-inflation program. Stabilization of wages and farm prices is infinitely more difficult if profits are permitted to soar without limit.

Cancellation of 75 per cent of 1942 taxes for the rich makes it necessary to raise additional funds through taxes. Already there is discussion of a new tax bill to be taken up in Congress immediately after the summer recess.

And already, the discussions indicate that attempts will be made to put the main burden on the low-income groups. A sales tax is again being advanced as the solution.

If such a tax is to be defeated, a program that will tax away the huge profits being made in industry today must be immediately advanced, and the fight for it developed.

Congress was able to get away with the current tax deal because there was no unity among the people. Labor, farmers, lower middle classes failed to unite in opposition to it. The labor movement itself didn't act with sufficient initiative and energy everywhere.

It must be understood that it is not simply injustice that's involved. There is deliberate desire on the part of some of the congressional adherents of soak-the-poor taxes to disrupt the war effort. In the case of others, the war effort is utterly disregarded in the interests of greater profits.

You'll Pay - as - You - Go Now-- How to Figure Your Tax Rate

The pay-as-you-go tax plan is now law. Starting with the first payroll period beginning on or after July 1, a withholding tax of 20 per cent on the taxable income of every salaried or wage worker will be taken out of the pay envelope.

Here is how the thing works:

1—The 20 per cent withholding tax does not mean 20 per cent of your total wage. It means 20 per cent of that portion of your wage that is taxable. Thus, you deduct \$24 if you have a wife, and take 20 per cent of the remainder as the withholding tax. An additional \$6 is deducted for each child.

If your wife works, the exemption can be split any way you wish.

2—The 5 per cent Victory Tax you've been paying since the beginning of the year is wiped out. The 20 per cent withholding tax actually includes a Victory Tax that'll be reduced to 3 per cent on July 1, and a 17 per cent income tax rate.

This 17 per cent income tax rate does not mean that this is your personal tax rate. It means simply that this is the withholding rate. Your own income tax rate is the same as the 1942 tax rate, unless it is changed by Congress.

SETTLEMENT DAY

3—On March 15, 1944, you settle with the government the difference between your total 1942 taxes, based on current tax rates and exemptions,

and the amount you actually paid in through the withholding tax.

The March 15 and June 15 installments on the 1942 taxes, and that part of the 5 per cent Victory Tax which is non-refundable after the war (60 per cent minus 2 per cent on each dependent), is considered payment on 1943 taxes when you come to settle up.

Married men making more than \$2,500 a year, and single men making more than \$2,700, also have to file an estimate of their year's earnings on September 15. They then pay the difference between the withholding tax and their total tax in two installments, one on September 15 and one on December 15. They still have to file a statement on March 15, 1944, and adjust any differences.

4—Anyone whose taxes for 1942 amounted to less than \$67.67 will have \$60 assessed. That means that anyone whose tax bill is \$50 or less pays no 1942 taxes. Anyone whose tax bill for 1942 is over \$67.67 will have to pay only one-fourth of it. This 1942 tax can either be paid at once, or it can be paid in two installments, one before March 1, 1944, and the other before March 1, 1945.

If the original 1942 tax bill is, however, larger than the 1943 tax bill, then you've got to pay your entire 1942 bill in full. The withholding tax, in that case, will apply to the 1943 bill.

SOME EXCEPTIONS

5—Exceptions to the withholding tax are members of the armed forces, ministers, farm workers, domestic workers, casual workers and non-resident aliens.

For the convenience of employers, the Treasury Department has pre-

pared the following table giving the amount of weekly withholding tax at various wage levels and dependency conditions.

Wages	Single	Married without children	Married with two children
\$0-10.....	\$0.10		
10-15.....	0.10	0.20	0.30
15-20.....	0.10	0.30	0.40
20-25.....	0.10	0.40	0.50
25-30.....	0.10	0.50	0.60
30-35.....	0.10	0.60	0.70
35-40.....	0.10	0.70	0.80
40-45.....	0.10	0.80	0.90
45-50.....	0.10	0.90	1.00
50-55.....	0.10	1.00	1.10
55-60.....	0.10	1.10	1.20
60-65.....	0.10	1.20	1.30
65-70.....	0.10	1.30	1.40
70-75.....	0.10	1.40	1.50
75-80.....	0.10	1.50	1.60
80-85.....	0.10	1.60	1.70
85-90.....	0.10	1.70	1.80
90-95.....	0.10	1.80	1.90
95-100.....	0.10	1.90	2.00
100-110.....	0.10	2.00	2.10
110-120.....	0.10	2.10	2.20
120-130.....	0.10	2.20	2.30
130-140.....	0.10	2.30	2.40
140-150.....	0.10	2.40	2.50
150-160.....	0.10	2.50	2.60
160-170.....	0.10	2.60	2.70
170-180.....	0.10	2.70	2.80
180-190.....	0.10	2.80	2.90
190-200.....	0.10	2.90	3.00

Big Seamen's Fund Drive Dance Tonight

New York seamen are dancing tonight in celebration of the first \$2,000 of pledges they have turned in to the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party towards the fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Worker.

The dance will be given at 301 Second Ave. in cooperation with the Eighth Assembly District organization of the party.

Convoy battle veterans, who have individually pledged sums of \$50 and \$100 will be star guests.

Seamen have pledged a total of \$4,900.

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Kitty Aids War Randall Island Soviet Rally to Hear Davies



Eager to do her part, "Kitty" the warehouse cat at the Navy Supply department in Charleston Navy Yard, waits to help pull the thread through for Gene Christmas, Filipino workman. They're working on a sugar sack for the U.S. fleet.

—U.S. Navy Photo (International)

Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to Premier Joseph Stalin of the USSR, will speak at a "Tribute to Russia" meeting in Randall's Island Stadium at 2 P. M. on Sunday, June 27. It was announced yesterday by Allen Wardwell, chairman of the New York Committee of Russian War Relief. Mr. Davies returned to Washington, D. C., with his special mission on June 3, with Premier Stalin's reply to the President's letter.

The rally will culminate a nationwide observance of "Tribute to Russia Week," being held from June 20 to June 27 as a salute to the Soviet people who, on June 22, enter their third year of war.

The Randall's Island rally is one of several score major meetings which will be held throughout the country during "Tribute to Russia Week" as America's tribute to the courage and achievements of the Soviet people. A special Russian War Relief committee consisting of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Bishop William T. Manning, Thomas W. Lamont, Thomas J. Watson, William Green, Philip Murray, A. F. Whitney, James O. Patterson, Stanton Griffis and Owen D. Young is directing the observance.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and government and military leaders of the U. S. and the Soviet Union will also address the meeting.

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"We Pay the Postage"

Amalgamated Asks Increases For 100,000

Wage increases and other improvements in working condition for 100,000 garment and laundry workers in the metropolitan area, along the eastern seaboard, in the south and the middle west were requested yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "In order to eliminate substandard conditions and wage inequities."

In the case of 25,000 laundry workers employed in Greater New York, Westchester and Long Island, the union pointed out that the drift to higher paid positions in other industrial plants, which threatens laundry processing for 1,000,000 metropolitan families, can only be stopped by appropriate wage rises.

The present minimum wage in Greater New York laundries is 43¢ an hour, in sharp contrast to minima now being paid in other plants in the same area. The union seeks a 50¢ minimum and appropriate raises for those earning over 50 cents.

For 75,000 cotton garment workers, the Amalgamated is demanding a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour, the establishment of a 50-cent hourly minimum instead of the present 40 cents, liberalization of present vacation provisions, six holidays with pay and other improvements.

The case for the cotton garment workers was presented yesterday to a tri-partite panel of the National War Labor Board. The union case was presented by Frank Rosenblum, executive vice president; Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary; treasurer; Gladys Dickason, research director; and John Abt, special counsel. Formal hearings on the union request will be continued.

The demands of the laundry workers will be formally presented to organized laundry owners next Monday.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, yesterday pointed out that, in the case of 150,000 men's and boys' clothing workers, the union this spring refrained from asking for wage increases, feeling that the clothing workers had obtained increases since Jan. 1941 within the meaning of the "Little Steel" formula.

But in the case of the cotton garment and laundry workers, Mr. Hillman said, there was legitimate demand for improvement under the formula's definition of substandard conditions and wage inequities.

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Eyewitness Tells of Lynch Spirit on Coast

Hearst Whips Up Fascist Hunt Against Mexicans

By Louise Mitchell

"The Los Angeles police stood by laughing and joking while Mexican women and children were beaten up," Mrs. Josephina Fierro Bright charged here yesterday in a special press conference on the anti-Mexican riots on the West Coast.

The attractive Mexican-American woman who stopped off in New York on her way to Washington to confer with Administration officials gave an eye-witness account of the fifth column-inspired attacks upon the Mexican people during the past ten days.

"The Mexican people were attacked in movie houses and restaurants, rounded up on the streets and arrested by the hundreds," Mrs. Bright emphasized. "But they showed exemplary discipline and self-control."

HEARST INSPIRES VIOLENCE

"The lynch spirit against Mexicans has been raised to a fever pitch as a result of inflammatory stories appearing in the Hearst press," she stressed.

"Hearst has been building up the attacks with lying headlines about 'zoot-suit' killers in a deliberate plan to create greater incitements."

The press, she explained, is trying to make the word Mexican synonymous with "zoot-suit killers." But only about one-third of the Mexican youth involved in the fight wore zoot-suits.

Working with Hearst, she explained, are other pro-fascists who are trying to wreck national unity as well as to foment a civil war between the English and Spanish speaking peoples in North and South America.

ECONOMIC OPPRESSION

"The large landowners are afraid that they will lose their source of cheap labor as a result of Mexicans getting jobs in war plants. They are against giving decent wages and living conditions to Mexicans brought here under the Farm Security Administration program."

Mexicans in the United States are devoted to the cause of victory. "They have sons in the Army and are active in civilian defense."

The Sinarquistas and other pro-fascists in Mexico are using these lurid stories to attack the President's Good Neighbor Policy, Mrs. Bright revealed.

LYNCHING SPIRIT

"Last Thursday night when the whole thing started about 30 drunken sailors, many of them from the South, went on a hunt for Mexicans. Many of our boys were meeting in their social clubs with prohibition officers. There was no trouble because the boys wouldn't be provoked."

All day Friday, Mrs. Bright as well as the probation officers visited with the boys and asked them to stay off the streets that night.

"I never saw a lynching, but what happened Friday was the nearest thing to it," she declared. The sailors, 200 of them, drove into the Mexican part of town with black-jacks. The police stood by and did nothing. The Mexican boys stayed away but the sailors entered restaurants and movie houses and attacked many innocent persons.

Hearst ran stories about sailors doing a better job on the Mexicans than the police.

On Saturday night, hell-bent for excitement, sailors again continued their raids, insulting Mexican women and beating up men. The same thing happened Sunday. The CIO protested the attacks to the mayor.

The three-day lynching bee came after several other provocations. The radios had been blasting about Mexicans being "lazy and apathetic." In Venice, California, another outbreak had taken place recently but the court threw the case out on the grounds of no evidence.

DISCRIMINATION

"For the past four months, things have been going along well," Mrs. Bright explained. "The Los Angeles Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican American Youth has been working with the boys. But now this thing has been started."

Other groups active in cementing national unity between Spanish and English speaking peoples are the County Board of Supervisors and the Coordinating Council for Latin American Youth. A member of the national board of the Citizens Committee, Mrs. Bright has been working closely with the Rockefeller Coordinating Committee.

The 300,000 Mexicans living in Los Angeles are discriminated against in very much the same fashion as Negroes in the South. They are excluded from parks, swimming pools and certain movie houses even though they are "the wrist" of the handclasp of Pan-American unity, as Vice-President Wallace pointed out in a recent speech to the Mexican people in Los Angeles.

Discrimination practiced against Mexicans, Mrs. Bright said, reached a high point last October, when 17 boys were convicted for the alleged murder of a man after a four-month trial in the Sleepy Lagoon case.

Brought to New York by the Council of Pan-American Democracy, Mrs. Bright will soon meet with members of the Rockefeller

Demand Probe of Coast Violence

Carey McWilliams, president of the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, yesterday called upon Attorney General Francis Biddle to start a full investigation of the cause for incitement against the Mexican people in Los Angeles.

"Evidence indicates that week-end violence represents logical culmination of provocative and discriminatory policies pursued by local police officials toward Mexican sections of the community during the past 18 months," he said.

"Continued repetitions of such actions," McWilliams pointed out, "constitute a direct interference with the war effort, and jeopardize the President's good neighbor policy."

The eradication of discrimination against Mexicans is the best solution to the present situation, he points out.

"The situation has reached a critical point. The riots that took place June 5, 6 and 7 were large-scale race riots. They involved wide areas of the city, including riots by service men in virtually every large downtown motion picture theatre."

"The evidence clearly indicates that the police stood by laughing and kidding while the mob beat, insulted and humiliated every Mexican they could lay their hands on (including Negro youngsters). . . . It was Mexicans they were after."

Martin Popper, president of the New York Chapter of the Lawyers Guild, is taking the letter to Biddle.

Popper yesterday asserted that federal intervention in the series of riots on the west coast is "necessary" in view of the "attitude of the Los Angeles police department."

Popper will confer with Attorney General Francis Biddle today and will insist upon "an immediate investigation and prosecution of Los Angeles police and police officials for violation of federal civil rights statutes for participating in the beating, arresting and detention of Mexican youth," the National Lawyers Guild announced.

"The newspaper stories about 'zoot-suit' gangsters are nonsense," Popper said. "Not more than one-third of the persons seized by the mobs were even wearing the suits."

Price of Bituminous Coal Unchanged

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Maximum prices for bituminous coal will remain unchanged during the period of wage negotiations between the mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

For the past four months, things have been going along well," Mrs. Bright explained. "The Los Angeles Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican American Youth has been working with the boys. But now this thing has been started."

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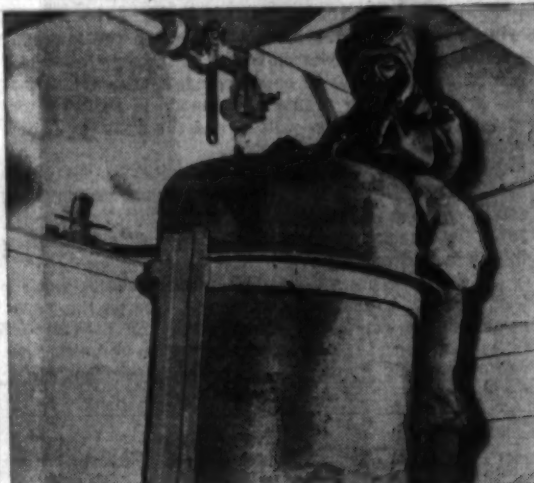
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U. S. Prepared for Gas War



A gas-masked U.S. soldier fills a huge container with poison gas at an east coast arsenal of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service. Here's ample evidence that Uncle Sam is stocked up and prepared to retaliate if the enemy were to start gas warfare.

'Pacific Firsters' Incite Race Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexican down as the Southern planters keep down the Negroes. The bulk of California's agricultural workers are Mexicans. Hearst was the principal instigator of the terror against agricultural workers that followed the 1933-34 strikes.

With 360,000 people of Mexican origin residing in Los Angeles County, the area is the principal center of Mexicans in the United States. Events in Los Angeles are of general interest in Mexico. They have much to do with showing the people what we mean by the "good neighbor" policy.

Thanks to Hearst's two L. A. papers and the Los Angeles Times which is much like the defeatist Chicago Tribune there is anything but a neighborly atmosphere in Los Angeles. Segregation, job discrimination, terror, ostracism apply to them as to the Negroes in most areas.

The mental state of some Los Angeles authorities can be gauged by the report of the "foreign relations" office of the L. A. sheriff's office, Durand Ayres, some time ago who entered into a biological study to "prove" that Mexicans are "orientals." From that, he concluded that they have the "lust for blood" of the orientals.

While Hearst and his kind work for the so-called "American" angle, the Sinarquistas, Mexico's fifth column movement with a program much like that of Father Coughlin's, is operating from the "Mexican" angle. Los Angeles is a center of activity of this movement. Through it the Mexican people are told that this is not their war, that the Camacho government is a puppet of the United States and that all aid should be given to overthrow the present government.

On May 23 the Sinarquistas, operating openly in Los Angeles, held a banquet where leaders voiced their conspiratorial program.

Hearst and the pro-Axis Sinarquistas understand each other perfectly and their programs both with respect to Mexico and the United States fit together perfectly. They each have a hand in promoting hostility and disruption.

The point here is not to identify American service men and others who engaged in the shameful attacks upon Mexicans as followers of Hearst. Nor are Mexican youths who defend themselves Sinarquistas. Prejudice, past and newly inspired, is being whipped up to a white heat to incite the present unfortunate events. The same West Coast newspaper technique that was so well organized to break the waterfront and agricultural strikes,

was involved now and it was quickly spread to the entire country. All the familiar tricks are being employed.

The incitement aims to pit uniformed men against Mexicans and Negroes, as though it was a war against the enemy on home territory. The "zoot suit" designation to the supposed rowing gangs is for no other purpose than to hide race incitement.

An important element in this picture, is the race incitement that the same defeatist forces are whipping up to further their "Pacific First" campaign. The "zoot suit" events presaged the arrival of the Dies Committee which is now holding hearings on Japanese fifth column activities. This came in response to a high-powered newspaper drive against an alleged threat that Japanese now in relocation centers would be returned to Los Angeles.

The Roosevelt administration is the target. According to the hysterical race propaganda, Washington knows nothing about Pacific Coast problems and dangers, having left it to the mercy of the Japanese and other orientals. Therefore, according to the line of propaganda, Pacific Coast citizens must "take matters into its own hands."

There is now much talk of investigation, which, it is expected will come from Federal, local and State agencies. But in the meantime, hundreds of Mexican youths have been thrown into jail. Many were beaten, stripped naked before spectators and otherwise displayed for ridicule. All that takes the headlines in Mexico and all Latin American countries. Of course it promotes very "friendly" neighborliness. We are worried about our food program and the shortage of agricultural manpower. Much hope has been put on the agreement between the U. S. and Mexican governments for transfer of 100,000 Mexican workers to this country. The "zoot suit" affair won't help that either.

There is only one way to show the world that Hearst and his allies do not act or speak for America and that it is to crack down on the real instigators of race riots. This is a duty of the federal government particularly. This means to get after the defeatists of every stripe and driving the fifth column plotters against Mexico from our soil.

Furthermore, it means more definite steps to show all minority groups here whether they be Mexicans or Negroes, that they are Americans with full and equal rights. All must be drawn into the common struggle to beat the Axis.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has pointed out that three-day milking, as compared with the present practice of two-day milking, can increase production as much as 20 per cent; three-day feeding and the use of better balanced feeds can also be used to improve production. In order to compensate farmers for the extra cost involved, the Department proposed that incentive payments be provided. These payments would offset the higher per-unit cost of the additional supply without increasing the price to the dealers or to the consumers.

Governor Dewey's commission takes the official GOP-Farm Bloc position, rejecting incentive payments on the ground that they will be "hedged about . . . with red tape."

Having taken this red tape, the commission goes on to the whole rationing and price control program. Though retail food prices have advanced 50.4 per cent since the outbreak of the war, according to the Department of Agriculture, the Governor's commission blithely talks about "overemphasis on government price control of food."

The Commission itself admits that our dwindling food supplies must be conserved and used primarily for the production of milk and eggs, but it opposes any plan of government rationing. It delicately sidesteps the question of whether or not Government-held wheat should be made available at feed prices to promote the expansion of essential war products. Administration plans to have checked by the Congressional Farm Bloc. Agriculture remains the last major industry unconverted to a wartime basis. High prices now prevailing for cotton and tobacco have impeded the shift of resources into

House Passes Connally Bill, Senate to Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

doubt that labor will have to make its views on the dangerous character of the bill clear to the President in order to assure a veto. Following House action, the Senate debated the conference report briefly.

WHEELER DEFENDS LEWIS

Just prior to the opening of formal debate, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Montana defeatist, vigorously defended John L. Lewis in a speech on the floor and attacked Administration labor policies with equal vigor. Wheeler threw out a strong hint that he would support a Republican candidate in 1944.

In the House less than ten minutes of the one hour debate on the conference report was assigned to foes of the anti-labor measure.

The time was used by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, and Rep. John Fogarty of Rhode Island.

Marcantonio called attention to the "very serious" provision slipped into the conference report as a result of the devious tactics of Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia which is designed to bar the union maintenance provisions or extending union shop and closed shop provisions in contracts.

After the House had voted down this provision when it was offered, Smith slipped it into an amendment in disguised form and it was passed by the House and later adopted by the conferees.

SMITH TRICK AMENDMENT

Smith didn't deny that he had put over a fast one, but he said smugly that the language of his trick amendment had been contained in the Congressional Record and should have been caught by Congressmen.

Rep. Fogarty, president of Bricklayers Union No. One of Rhode Island, declared that in passing this bill the House "struck a dagger into the back of every man and woman who works for a living."

He said that workers in Rhode Island always asked him to explain how it was that a Democrat, Rep. Howard Smith, was the sponsor of most of the anti-labor legislation in Congress.

Turning to the Republicans, he said: "I can go back now and let them know that the Republicans are co-partners to this legislation."

The final version of the bill as approved today by the House contains the following provisions:

A ban on all political contributions by unions in national elections with a fine of \$5,000, a year in jail or both for union officers who violate the provision.

An attempt to prevent the War Labor Board from granting maintenance of union or closed shop conditions to unions.

A 30-day cooling off period and a secret ballot before workers can strike.

A ban on strikes in plants held by the government, with persons who aid in or "conspire" to call strikes subject to a \$5,000 fine, a year in jail or both.

Watch for New Column Mon.

A new column prepared by the Daily Worker Foreign Department will appear for the first time in Monday's Daily Worker. It will bring inside stories from every corner of the globe, exciting and exclusive underground reports and interesting sidelights on world events. Watch for this "scoop" column beginning Monday.

Soviets Hail U. S. on Pact Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

message to President Roosevelt and Molotov wrote to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the occasion of the anniversary, the Moscow Radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"A year has passed since the conclusion of this significant agreement which opened the path for the further strengthening of friendly relations between the peoples of our countries, who are waging a mortal struggle against the common enemy, Hitlerite Germany and of Europe," Kalinin's message said, in part.

"During the past year, on the basis of this agreement, the friendly ties and military cooperation between the peoples of our countries were strengthened."

"These ties and military cooperation will become stronger, I feel deeply confident, securing further successes in our common struggle and the final victory of the USSR, the United States of America and Great Britain over our common enemy, as well as collaboration in the post-war period together with the peoples of other freedom-loving lands."

Molotov's note said, in part: ". . . Even on June 11, the time of the conclusion of the agreement, the great significance of this agreement on military cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States of America in the war against Hitlerite Germany and the strengthening of mutual understanding and coordination of action between our countries after the victorious end of the war, became obvious."

"The past year proved that the agreement is one of the tri-cornered rocks on which rests the military power of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition."

"The people who were subjected to the fascist attacks, as well as those who are under their yoke, expect ultimate victory and liberation as a result of our joint powerful blows on the hated common enemy. . . . From these joint battles and on the basis of our common victory will come . . . the cooperation of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain after the war in the interests of all the freedom-loving people."

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U. S. ALERT TO PERIL

"The American people, like all the other freedom-loving nations, cannot but realize the mortal danger to their freedom and life represented by bloody Hitlerite fascism, which strives to dominate the world."

"Under the conditions of present-day development of military technology even such a natural barrier as the Atlantic Ocean is not an unsurmountable barrier for the arrogant adventurists who are not deterred by the most monstrous crimes."

"And if the thunder of the war is at present far from American territory, this is thanks to the fact that the Hitlerite war machine, after crushing France, was unable to score a success in the struggle against England, and in eastern Europe encountered the heroic resistance of the Red Army and the Soviet people."

"Not only has the notorious myth about the invincibility of the German army been scattered to the four winds in the fighting on the Soviet-German front; not only has the Hitlerite program of 'blitzkrieg' been frustrated, but also the necessary prerequisites for the utter destruction of the armed forces of Hitlerite Germany and its vassals have been created."

"For two years the Soviet people and their Red Army have been bearing the brunt of this war, the violence and scope of which is unparalleled in history. In these two years the British Empire has strengthened its navy and formed a land army and powerful air force, formidable for the enemy. The United States of America has formed an army of many millions provided with all types of arms and supplied with all types of modern fighting equipment."

"During the last year a considerable part of American troops crossed the Atlantic and are stationed at initial positions to assault Hitler's notorious 'European fortress.' Shoulder to shoulder with English and French troops the American soldiers and officers successfully carried out the campaign in North Africa which ended in utter defeat and destruction of the Italian-German troops. American aircraft jointly with the RAF has inflicted and continues to inflict hammer blows at the military and industrial objectives of Germany and Italy."

"Having received their baptism of fire, the American troops have already passed through their training in preparation for the battles in which the backbone of the German fascist beast must be broken."

"The American people, displaying great self-sacrifice and organization and ability, transferred their war industry to the east and expanded the production of arms and munitions on a scale corresponding to the gigantic scale of the military operations of the Red Army."

"No matter how many million foreign slaves Hitler drives into Germany's war plants, no matter what brutal measures he resorts to in order to force the industry of the occupied countries of Europe to work for the German war machine, Germany cannot win the contest with the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition in the sphere of war production."

Probes Begin In Anti-Mexican Coast Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

Fred Howser to determine responsibility for the occurrence which incited mobs of misguided servicemen to attacks in the Mexican and Negro communities.

ASSAULTS HEARST

The Peoples World, progressive daily of San Francisco declared in an editorial today that the continued Hearst policy of race hatred and preaching that this is a "race" war was responsible for the outbreaks.

Signs of Axis provocation of the events are becoming clearer. It has been ascertained that police officers guided mobs to hangouts of Mexican youths and were conspicuously absent when violence could have been nipped.

Private homes have been invaded, theatres and places of business entered and ransacked for so-called "zoot-suiters."

The Mexican community, some 60,000 strong, has been aroused to organizational efforts by these events. The Latin American Youth Coordinating Council comprised of some 70 small social clubs and fraternal organizations, is now moving to tie in the organized labor movement and particularly the organized strength of some 30,000 Mexican trade unionists.

Negro and Mexican leaders are meeting with trade union and professional representatives to work out the problem of the organization of the Mexican community back of the war effort and all war activities.

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Local Backs New Security Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ENDICOTT, N. Y., June 11.—Endicott Local 285, International Fur and Leather Workers, has called upon all Congressmen to give full support to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security amendments, giving greater protection against unemployment sickness, old age, disability and other social hazards.

O'Connell New Head of N. Y. Liquor Authority

ALBANY, June 11 (UP).—John Francis O'Connell, 38, Chief Investigator of the District Attorney's office of New York County, was appointed chairman of the State Liquor Authority today by Governor Dewey.

standing between the participants in the anti-Hitlerite coalition has been greatly strengthened in the course of the common struggle against Hitlerite Germany. This unity is based on understanding the need of strengthening the common efforts of the freedom-loving people for the struggle against the Hitlerite war machine, already shaken to its foundation but still strong and dangerous.

"Hitler is now trying at all costs to gain time in preparation for new desperate military and diplomatic adventures. To upset these calculations of Hitler, to prevent him from healing the wounds inflicted by the first Allied blow struck from east and west, to organize a powerful common onslaught of Soviet, American and British armed forces against the German fascist oppressor, and thus deliver the yoke—to do this means to hasten the desired day of victory, the day of return to peaceful, creative labor for the well-being of mankind."

"But it should never be forgotten that if in peace time technique is dead without the people it is incomparably more so in conditions of war. The fate of war is decided by men able to apply military technique, who know the art of warfare against the enemy, who courageously and boldly face danger and death."

"The Soviet Army, steered in the fierce and bitter battles that have been in progress these past two years, possesses these qualities to a high degree. Examples of such high military qualities were displayed also by the armies of our Allies which routed the Italian and German troops in North Africa and which, by their victory, prepared the conditions for further successful blows at our common enemy."

"The unity and mutual understanding between the participants in the anti-Hitlerite coalition has been greatly strengthened in the course of the common struggle against Hitlerite Germany. This unity is based on understanding the need of strengthening the common efforts of the freedom-loving people for the struggle against the Hitlerite war machine, already shaken to its foundation but still strong and dangerous."

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'A People's Assembly', Said Channing Tobias

The broad, anti-fascist, win-the-war character of last Monday night's Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden was indicated by the many different walks of life from which members of the audience and the speakers came. One of the speakers was the founder of a college, several

public policies and practices as they conflict with democracy and freedom.

"I trust that such criticism may be kept upon a high plane, so that in the end we may agree upon constructive recommendations for orderly change, where it is indicated that change is necessary. Nothing can be gained by ignoring or condoning facts. At the same time nothing will be gained and much may be lost by careless overstatement or purposeful incitement."

"This is truly a people's assembly, for we have come together from all walks of life, representing different ideologies and different political affiliations but united in two important respects, namely, in a common loyalty to the only flag to which we owe allegiance and for which we are fighting in the battlefields of the world today and in a common determination that flag shall give the same guarantees of freedom to rich and poor, to black and white, to native and foreign born, to Catholic and Protestant, to Jew and Gentile."

"Let me express the hope at the very outset that light rather than heat may characterize our utterances. It will be necessary in the course of discussion to criticize

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Cacchione Presents Jim Crow Petitions To Brooklyn Dodgers

(Continued from Page 1)

patiently and hope that the sincere expressions by Mr. Staples as regards the necessity of ending discrimination in our country will be carried into practice by the Dodgers.

"I urge fans, trade union and church leaders and people of all walks of life to visit the Dodgers the way we did today. Such visits will undoubtedly bring to an end this season to the ban on Negro stars."

In the delegation with Councilman Cacchione were Miss Lillian Ross, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Young Communist League, Howard Johnson, of the same organization, and Nat Low, sports editor of the Daily Worker.

Upon arriving at the offices of the club Mr. Staples requested the various members of the delegation to present their full views. "I am anxious to hear all the parts of the question."

A WAR SPORT

He listened carefully as Cacchione described the vital importance of establishing unity of all the people. "Baseball has been considered important to the war by President Roosevelt," said Cacchione. "It is obvious, therefore, that it must get in line with the order of the Commander-in-Chief who said that discrimination because of race, creed or color must go."

Mr. Staples raised some questions which were answered by both Mr. Cacchione and this writer. Most of them dealt with the problems of train travel for Negro stars and similar things. Mr. Staples then inquired as to the abilities of the Negro players suggested for a tryout by the delegation and was given brief descriptions of these great Negro players.

During the conversation Cacchione pointed out that great numbers of fans in Brooklyn were all for the Dodgers signing up Negro stars. At this point Mr. Staples smilingly said: "Yes, I know. We have been getting letters and petitions every day asking us to do just that."

It was pointed out that over 2,750,000 people in the country had gone on record as officially opposed to the ban on Negroes in the major leagues. Mr. Staples seemed surprised that that many had been involved in the campaign.

REAL CAMPAIGN

"There is certainly an active campaign in New York City. Very unlike St. Louis."

(This is Mr. Staples' first year in Brooklyn. He was brought to the Dodgers by Branch Rickey when the latter became the president of the club after the departure of Larry MacPhail to the Army.)

The delegation expressed a desire to meet again with the club, preferably with Mr. Rickey himself who was out of town watching his Montreal farm team playing in Jersey City. Councilman Cacchione is arranging another visit with him in which he will try to iron out the last obstacles in the way of a tryout for Negro players.

This writer, in speaking of the needs of the Dodgers, pointed out that the club is desperately in need of a shortstop. He then named three Negro shortstops who are among the top notch ball players in the country.

They are Rabbit Martinez of the New York Cubans, Sam Bankhead of the Homestead Grays and Jesse Williams of the Kansas City Monarchs. Mr. Staples remarked that he had seen Williams play and was favorably impressed with his ability but questioned if he could step right into the major leagues.

PRESENTS PETITION

Towards the end of the visit Cacchione presented the ten thousand signatures to Mr. Staples who said they would be turned over to Mr. Rickey upon his arrival from New Jersey. He said he would likewise transmit the message which the delegation brought to his superior.

Mr. Rickey will be in Brooklyn this afternoon and trade unionists, fans, fraternal and church organizations are urged to wire, write and visit him urging the immediate signing of Negro stars.

"Such actions will certainly result in victory," said Cacchione at his own offices directly across the street.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1943

Fight Story In WORKER Tomorrow

Due to our early deadline we were unable to get in the story of the Armstrong-Angotti fight at the Garden last night. . . . For complete ringside story and dressing room interviews don't fail to read tomorrow's WORKER.

the Roundup

BOSTON. — Promoter Eddie Mack announced today negotiations were under way to match featherweight champion Willie Pep against either Henry Armstrong or NBA champion Jackie Callera. Mack had small hopes, however, of landing the Pep-Callera match to clear up the featherweight title muddle. He explained that Callera's demands were too extravagant.

Pvt. Norwood (Barney) Ewell, Penn State star now stationed at Camp Lee, Va., today filed his entry for the 100 and 200-meter dashes and the broad jump in the National AAU track and field championships at Triboro Stadium here on June 19 and 20.

The San Francisco Olympic Club meanwhile nominated a team of 14 in its attempt to regain the team title while Fordham named 10 athletes. The Olympic Club team included Hal Davis, Boyd Brown, Grover Klemmer, Ralph Dewey, Lee Angelich, Willard Smith, Jim Jurkovich, John Fulton, Irving Moore.

PITTSBURGH. — Bob Montgomery, Philadelphia, was recognized by the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission today as lightweight champion of the world.

In clarifying what it termed a "muddled situation," the commission said it recognized Montgomery, not only because he recently defeated Beau Jack in New York, but also because Montgomery had beaten other ranking contenders such as Lulu Constantino, Sluggo White, Maxie Shapiro, Bobby Ruffin and others.

"The Pennsylvania Commission takes the position that while it did not agree to recognize Beau Jack because the eliminations he took part in were not at all inclusive, the fact that Montgomery defeated Jack, along with an impressive array of contenders, rates him a valid claim to the title," a statement said.

CHATTANOOGA. — Southpaw Bob Williams, with the New Orleans Pelicans on a 30-day trial, hurled a no-hit, no-run game to beat Chattanooga, 5-0, last night.

Columbia will play a home-and-home football series for the first time next fall when the Lion tangles twice with the University of Pennsylvania.

The first game will be played at Philadelphia, Oct. 2. The return will be at Columbia's Baker's Field, Oct. 23.

CIO Women Ask 100 Million For Child Care

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). — The \$20,000,000 called for in the Thomas bill, S. 1130, or the War Area Child Care Act of 1943, should be at least five times as large, according to the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, CIO, which is supporting the bill but asking for amendments.

The Senate Education and Labor Committee, headed by the bill's author, Elbert D. Thomas (D, Utah), June 8 heard Kermit Eby of the CIO research division. The CIO is supporting the measure, with suggested amendments. In a surprise move, however, the committee limited hearings to one day, in which they had to crowd in testimony by the various federal agencies which are competing for authority in child care.

The auxiliaries, as well as the Los Angeles and New York Child Care Committees, the United Auto Workers (CIO), and a working inther from the Sperry Gyroscope Corp., member of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), were denied a chance to testify.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and the Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tonight
Manhattan
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Short Swing Has Lengthened Dahlgren's Batting Average

It was a mucky morning and Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren, old Mr. Surprise of the somewhat surprising Phillies, sat in his hotel room in his B.V.D.'s. He appeared to be more determined, more serious than when the writer first talked to him. Half a dozen years ago. His hazel eyes flashed the authority of experience. . . . "How come that I'm hitting so well this year?" asked the veteran, who has become a National League batting title threat, making a vocal carbon copy of the question put to him. "Well, that's not such a tough one," he said.

"That's right, a sore arm. When Bucky Harris transferred me from first base to shortstop, I had to make throws from many different angles. Snap throws and fast ones. Well, I developed a sore spot up here near the shoulder. When I'd go to hit, it throbbed and it hurt. I took a full swing. I finally decided that the best thing to do was to cut down the swing—and do you know I began to get hits in clusters—liners over the infield and that type of hit? Then and there I discovered that by accident I had become a better hitter."

Dahlgren, now a veteran of 13 seasons in pro ball, the better part of nine with major clubs of both leagues, and a player who always hit a long ball, then explained: "Get that habit when I was with the Yankees in 1939, said Babe. 'I had taken over first base from Lou Gehrig (then in the clutches of his fatal illness) and it was natural that I felt I had to be a fencebuster. That's a home run idea, run all through the club—everybody swinging with an ax-handle grip. Babe Ruth had left that as his legacy."

"Now, I'm not trying to hit the wall every time I go up there. I sort of level-off with the pitch and I'm getting singles and doubles." Dahlgren, who will be 31 years old June 15, is getting a great deal of personal satisfaction out of his new-found efficiency at the plate.

BIG GLADSTONE MAN
"I've been kicked around a lot," said the veteran infielder, who previously had stretches with the Red Sox, Braves and Cubs, in addition to the Yankees and Dodgers, and also had two times at bat with the Browns in 1942.

"Last season, you'll remember, Brooklyn sent Schoolboy Rowe and me to Montreal. I refused to report and was placed on the voluntarily retired list. Then early last winter, the Dodgers sent my contract to Indianapolis. Commissioner Landis stepped in and called off the deal and I reverted to Brooklyn."

"Well, I got my Swedish blood up and was good and so, knowing the Dodgers probably wouldn't keep me anyway, in fact, I had a good mind to quit the game. Then came the deal that sent me to the Phillies and I said to myself: 'Here's my

chance to show them all that I'm still a major league player.' And that's what Dahlgren has done."

The highest Babe ever hit in the majors before this season was 367 with the Braves and Cubs in 1941. That same year he poled 23 home-

runs and drove in 89 runs. He hit 15 for the circuit with the Yanks in 1939.

Another team is showing signs of wanting Dahlgren on its side—Uncle Sam's fighting Yanks. Babe already has taken his first physical. (Sporting News.)

AAU National Championships:

Dodds Files Entry, May Run Against Gunder Hagg

Training intensively with the idea that he may have to defend his American title against Gunder Hagg, if the Swede elects the 1,500-meter route, Gilbert Dodds of the Boston

A. A. U. filed his entry yesterday for the 5th National A. A. U. Track and Field Championships which will be held at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, next Saturday and Sunday (June 19-20) for the benefit of the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

For the first time in the history of the A. A. U. meet, the 1,500-meter feature will not be held as part of the senior program (which will be run June 20) but will be advanced one day to June 19. This shift was made from Sunday to Saturday to enable Dodds to defend his title. A divinity student, Dodds would not run on a Sunday. The senior 1,500 meters, therefore, will be the outstanding attraction of the first day of the meet. It will be held in conjunction with the 21 junior tests, plus the senior 10,000 meter and 3,000-meter walk.

Dodds, whose sensational pace-making produced all the fast miles of the 1942-43 indoor seasons, won three indoor mile cups during the past winter in 4:08.5, 4:08.7 and 4:08.8. His 4:08.5 victory in the Bankers Mile at Chicago in March is the fastest run anywhere this year. During his between-season layoff, Dodds put on fifteen lbs. but he has worked himself into condition. Last Saturday he won the New England A. A. U. mile title, with no one to extend him in 4:16.4.

Dodds won the senior 1,500 meters outdoors for the first time at Randall's Island last year, returning the fastest time of 3:50.2 and defeating LeRoy Weed, Leslie MacMillan, Ed Culp, Bobby Ginn and Don Burnham. Of this group, Burnham, the ICAA champion, is definitely entered against Dodds. Other entries already received for the 1,500 meters include Clarence Dunn of Illinois, the Big Ten and Central Collegiate Conference champion; Bob Selh, Dunn's teammate, who finishes on his heels; Bill Hulse of the New York A. C. Metropolitan A. A. U. title winner in 4:15.9; Bob Porter of Rice, the Southwest Conference champion in 4:17.2; Ralph Dewey of the Olympic Club, best miler on the Pacific Coast;

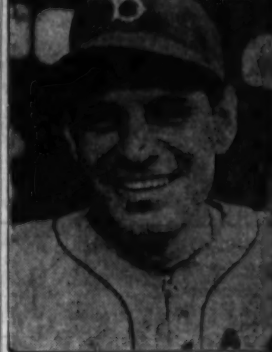
Negro Twin Bill Sunday at Stadium
The Philadelphia Stars, who punctured the New York Cubans' five-game winning streak recently, will play in the feature of a Ruppert Cup doubleheader tomorrow at Yankee Stadium. The Cubans had won three straight at the Stadium. The Philly club will meet the winner of the opening game which brackets the St. Louis Stars against the New York Black Yankees. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will receive a share of the proceeds.

Tom Parker will hurl for the St. Louis Stars, being faced by John Stanley. Verdel Mathis, southpaw ace, will pitch for the Philly Stars.

From the PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

Leo Durocher played his first game of professional baseball one April day in 1925. The place was Bridgeport, and the team on which he played was the Hartford Senators of the Eastern League. Leo did well that day. He got a hit, and handled a couple of chances. And the other day at



LEO DUROCHER

and call the same plays. And argue the same arguments. . . .

You see, the guy is no milkop. He stands up and fights. That's why, when the Dodgers were on their heels in face of the Cardinal attack, his presence at Shortstop gave the team a lift against Boston Thursday. Can he do it again? Well, he's 37; he's been out of condition. He had slowed up in 1940, and his arm was weak in '41.

But for a short stretch he's a tonic to that tough crew of veteran ball players who wear the one word "Dodgers" on their shirts.

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	28	14	.667	—
Brooklyn	30	17	.638	1 1/2
Cincinnati	21	19	.525	6
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512	6 1/2
Boston	17	20	.459	8 1/2
Philadelphia	18	22	.450	9
New York	16	27	.373	13 1/2
Chicago	15	27	.357	13

Games Today
Philadelphia at New York (3)
Boston at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Chicago
Pittsburgh at St. Louis

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
New York	34	15	.692	—
Washington	34	20	.645	2 1/2
Chicago	19	18	.514	4
Philadelphia	22	22	.500	4 1/2
Boston	22	23	.489	5
Detroit	20	21	.485	5
Cleveland	20	24	.455	6 1/2
St. Louis	15	23	.395	8 1/2

Games Today
New York at Philadelphia
Washington at Boston
Chicago at Detroit
St. Louis at Cleveland

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cincinnati . . . 601 604 626-7 14 1
Chicago . . . 600 606 648-4 10 4
St. Louis . . . 600 606 648-4 10 4
St. Louis . . . 600 606 648-4 10 4
St. Louis . . . 600 606 648-4 10 4
St. Louis . . . 600 606 648-4 10 4

U.S., Britain Recognize Ramirez Junta

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves to purely economic issues.

In view of Argentine labor's high level of development, this is a heavy blow at union activity.

Fourteen collaborators of "La Hora" have been transferred to criminal jails, while one of Argentina's outstanding anti-fascists, Victorio Codovilla is being held by the special police preparatory to possible deportation to Franco Spain or to Mussolini's Italy.

Codovilla was arrested some months ago together with other outstanding democrats, Rodolfo Ghidoli and Jose Antonio Real. Uruguay is reported aroused by the report that Codovilla faces deportation. Delegations from the General Confederation of Workers, as well as the Communist Party, are urging the Uruguayan president, Juan Ameasga, to intercede against such a threat.

All American unions and progressive organizations are called upon to do likewise.

Recognition of the Argentine military Junta came when Norman Armour, American ambassador, visited the new foreign minister, Admiral Segundo Storni, and expressed his government's wish "to maintain cordial relations which have ever so happily existed between our two countries."

Armour went further, United Press reports, and stated his "most pleasant expectations" for the future discharge of his ambassadorial mission.

Yesterday, the Ramirez Junta prohibited secret code transmissions from Axis embassies, one of the demands of the Rio de Janeiro conference of January, 1942.

Foreign Minister Storni was reported as saying that "we are off to a good start in connection with collaboration with the American nations."

FDR Urges Italian People to Quit War

(Continued from Page 1)

Allied shipping. He said he was not sure whether the occupation forces which moved onto the island after the surrender were Americans or British.

The President said in essence that the Italians still have an opportunity to pull out of the war without losing face, but tacitly warned that if they persist in remaining subservient to the Mussolini regime they will reap the consequences of the ruthless, traitorous rule. In so many words, he said those consequences will be an Allied invasion.

APPEALS TO PEOPLE
Only when the Germans are driven out of Italy and fascism is abolished will the good judgment of the Italian people become evident, he told his press conference in appealing to the Italians directly through the American press and radio.

His appeal, made scarcely two hours after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had advised him of Panfeller's capitulation, followed by a fortnight a similar bid to the Italian people by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

He spoke from a memorandum which he said he had prepared and originally had intended to issue as a formal statement. But he said that instead of making a formal statement, he wished to take this opportunity to say a word to the Italian people.

Frequently referring to the three-page memorandum, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the Italians still had a chance for peace with honor and set forth these conditions:

1—They must overthrow the rule of Mussolini, whom he excoriated as having betrayed his own country in a struggle for personal power and aggrandizement.

2—They must cast off the yoke of German domination.

When this is done, he said, the

United Nations could well assure the Italian people of their opportunity to pick a non-fascist government of their own choosing and pave the way for Italy to take her place once again as a respected member—and he repeated the word respected with emphasis—of the European family of nations.

In effect, he said the Italian people have been victimized into a war they did not want by a power-hungry dictator and his German-dominated fascist regime. Recalling his "stab-in-the-back" speech of three years ago when Mussolini drove Italy into war against a prostrate France, Mr. Roosevelt said the United Nations had no choice but to prosecute the war against Italy until complete victory is won.

Turning to the fall of Panfelleria—which opened up vast possibilities for a master blow at Italy and which prompted his appeal to the Italian people to quit while the quitting is good, he said this was a very good piece of news.



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Stepping Stone



Hoover vs. The Nation

WHEN Herbert Hoover opened his mouth again on the farm and food crisis Tuesday night, it was not with the intent to help America.

The country knows Hoover well by now as a leading defeatist. It knows him as a member of the negotiated peace crowd, as a veteran enemy of the Roosevelt war administration. It is aware that he has been and is a sworn foe of labor and the American people. If Hoover presents what he alleges is a program for the country, then we have every reason to view it with scrutiny and suspicion.

No matter how the Great Engineer may dress up his utterance in the covering garb of the demagogue, we know that proposals harmful to the war effort will be discovered in its wording.

At the present moment Hoover is aware that there is considerable danger of food shortages, because of war conditions. The possibilities of such shortages arise from our civilian needs at home on top of the heavy requirements for the armed forces, lend-lease and the post-war commitments. With these difficulties at hand, Hoover poses as a man who wants to boost farm production and thereby aid the people. He talks glibly of a "lost" 47,000,000 acres of wheat, although he presents no plan whatsoever to regain this alleged loss. But Hoover's entire pose in this respect is discovered to be a false and fictitious one when we recall what he and his fellow-conspirators have been doing all along against any rise in agricultural output.

It is Herbert Hoover who stood with those very interests opposing all-out production in the countryside, when our nation's food needs in the war were first brought to the fore. It was his associates in the Senate who blocked all conversion of agricultural areas to war crops. The Hoover-inspired legislators acted in the same dog-in-the-manger capacity in relation to the farm country as did Detroit's hard-shell employers in the automobile industry who hampered conversion.

Hoover knows full well that the people are suffering from high prices inflicted by the monopolies with whom he is identified. But he tries to take advantage of the resultant uneasiness by alleging to speak for the farmers in the so-called Farm Bloc, with proposals to sky-rocket prices which would literally crucify the people. He is against each and every move which would keep prices in restraint. He is against every agency which would hold down the runaway prices, from the OPA up and down. And thus Hoover would prepare the way for that chaos in the war economy and that injury to the farmer such as led to evictions by the thousands after the last great war.

THE only man in the administration set-up for whom Hoover has any word of praise is Chester Davis. This is the very man who has been conspicuous in not carrying out the President's anti-inflation ideas. Such praise by the Great Engineer for this gentleman is a tip-off, we hope, to the administration that the appeasement of Hoover and his kind is merely a move which disrupts national unity and the war effort.

Men like Hoover lash into subsidies as a method to keep down prices. They say that this is merely paying money out of one pocket into another. It is true that prices have gone up, due to the ballooning profits of the very crowd for whom Hoover speaks. It is true that the people will have to pay for subsidies to roll-back prices. But that payment will be small compared to what the people would pay if prices are permitted to sky-rocket any higher.

The whole labor movement is for the roll-

back of prices, through the granting of subsidies. President William Green of the AFL testified to that effect in Washington yesterday and the CIO had previously taken its stand. It is now essential that the insistence upon such action come strongly from out of the grass-roots, from every local union in the country.

Of No Small Moment

IT IS worth while noting down that 67 delegates from trade unions participated in the Thursday night conference in New York for the press drive of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

This is not an overwhelming number for such a large trade union center as Gotham. But it is a development, none the less, of no small moment. These papers, we all know, have always been looked upon in progressive labor circles as journals in which the unions could obtain full expression for their views and sympathy for their problems. The fact that it has now been recognized publicly that these papers represent the best interests of labor—and are labor's papers—is of much importance.

Last Sunday in Chicago there was a similar development in the splendid conference held in the Hotel Hamilton. The same feature characterizes the conferences called for Cleveland on June 20, Milwaukee on the same date, and Newark on the 27th.

While the main purpose of the New York conference—which was so well attended by labor unions, IWO branches, Communist Party branches and other like groups—was to assure smooth running of the papers, that was not its sole objective. The raising of the \$120,000 deficit, to which the conference dedicated itself, is of major importance. Much more, however, is involved. There is the welding of the papers so closely with the labor unions and other sections of progressive America that they will march forward as one, in service to the nation.

The Daily Worker welcomes this development and realizes the new responsibilities which such a recognition places upon its pages and editorial columns. We will make a real effort to live up to such responsibilities, to become the voice and record of every section of labor and the people. Our paper welcomes all suggestions as to how this can be done more fully and effectively.

Pantelleria

THE fall of the Italian island stronghold of Pantelleria, sixty miles from Sicily, gives us an additional stepping stone for the invasion of the continent. Another base from which the foe could harass our lines of communication across the Middle Sea has been reduced. Our hold on the Mediterranean is being strengthened.

It is clear that the 20-day bombardment of the tiny island is part of a much bigger and broader plan of operations. These may include the Islands of Sicily, Sardinia and Crete. There may be simultaneous operations elsewhere.

We certainly are in a position to move fast and move decisively. We have three main bases for the invasion: the British Isles, North Africa and the Middle East.

Our aim has to be to establish the second front on the European continent, leading to two-front coalition warfare against Hitler Germany. This has to be timed with the operations on the Eastern Front, so that we can deliver heavy coordinated blows at the enemy.

The capture of Pantelleria is, therefore, an initial and preliminary move. It is the beginning of a flanking movement, even before the main offensives unfold. The major moves are still to come.

Gurley Flynn Tells of New West

By Beth McHenry

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is back again from the other side of the United States, as always chockful of vital information about the war effort across the country and the men and women who make up the human force in production.

Elizabeth Flynn is an honest-to-goodness citizen of most towns and cities in America, as you can tell by the enthusiastic reports that roll in from the places she visits. In Montana she's meeting with the miners and in Seattle she's in the midst of the shipyard workers and in the port of Los Angeles the CIO longshoremen present her with the hook that's the symbol of their proud trade. She had her picture taken with torpedoes in the National Maritime Union Hall and spoke to a big meeting of the new working class citizens of beautiful Marin County—the paradise across San Francisco Bay where landscape painting used to be the chief industry.

YOU LEARN PLenty

A visit with Elizabeth Flynn is an inspiring occasion—in New York on a hot summer evening, just as well as out where the Pacific breezes blow. You learn plenty and the learning comes easy, for Elizabeth has that great capacity for translating all impressions into human terms. She never talks cold facts. She talks people.

From such a visit we derived the following information: that the West Coast is alert to the war and throbbing with production, that its great cities are without exception teeming war centers whose tremendously increased populations face all the problems of war, transportation, housing, food and medical care in a much more urgent form than we do here. That the women are pouring into industry everywhere and winning recognition for their skill and energy and great war willingness.

"SECOND CLASS CITIZENS"

On this point, however, Elizabeth Flynn enlarged a bit.

"It's true that the women are



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

more or less coming into their own in many places," she said. "But I think there is a great deal of work needs to be done on organizing the women into the unions—and into the Communist Party, too. The male trade union membership and leadership hasn't quite yet realized the full importance of the women who are coming into industry today and what a tremendous force they represent for progress—or not for progress, if they're neglected. It's shocking to find certain localities where the women are still treated as sort of second class citizens in industry—fill-ins while the men are off to war. Unless this attitude is outlawed the whole trade union movement stands in jeopardy. The women have got to carry the ball in the unions as well as on the production lines—if the economic gains of the workers are to be protected."

Elizabeth Flynn was likewise disturbed to find rampant Jim crow still unchecked in many war communities—although she had the satisfaction of noting in Spokane, Washington, and Ogden, Utah, that restaurants with "No Color Trade" signs in their windows had been declared "out of bounds" by the army. However, she said, hundreds of other instances of the Jim crow blight

still mock our war for freedom. And of this she said, "It's the white workers who've got to get up and fight for equal rights in every plant as well as in the army and the navy. It was never more true that labor in a white skin cannot be free while their Negro brothers are restricted."

VIVID STORIES

As always Elizabeth had a number of special and vivid stories to tell about people she'd met along the way. She spoke with pride and pleasure of Ellen McGrath's being elected to state chairmanship of the Communist Party of Washington. And she told of meeting Mrs. Ferdinand Reed, one of the owners of the Daily Worker, in San Diego where she is one of the most beloved figures in the community.

"Mrs. Reed manages the progressive book store in that busy war center," Elizabeth related. "And you'd be amazed at the hundreds and hundreds of young men and women who have become regular customers of hers. They bring her their problems and they share their good news with her... she's really made a young people's center out of her book store."

In Denver Elizabeth Flynn was greeted by many old friends and new ones and the local press rose to the occasion with full page stories of her visit. One paper, the Rocky Mountain News, printed an interview with her on the big topic of the day—the dissolution of the Communist International.

The West knows and loves Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from way back—for her devotion to and endless labors in behalf of working men and women. Potential Communist Party members drop off the fence, into the Party, when Elizabeth appears in their towns. Active members of the Party and of both AFL and CIO unions come to her for advice and things generally take a more vigorous turn as the result of her visits. Yes, the West knows and loves Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. But then so does the East and it's good to welcome her home. . . .

An Old Man Who Saved A Regimental Banner

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 11.—Red Star carries a series of photographs of the collective farmer Andrian Sterlev from the hamlet Krasnaya Balka in the Rostov region, who saved the banner of the Forty-third Guards regiment. This is accompanied by the following story by war correspondent V. Galin about Sterlev's exploit:

In August 1942 the 43rd Guards regiment was stationed on the Manych River defending the line which passed along a concrete dam. German panzers that broke through isolated the regiment from neighboring units, and after carrying out their assignments the regiment received an order to withdraw and break the German ring.

Defending itself against the numerically superior forces of the enemy the regiment forced a breach in two German rings of encirclement. Its strength was waning fast, but the regiment held out.

THE BANNER DIDN'T FALL

The Germans encircled the regiment with a barrage of cannon and mortar fire. A shell hit the car carrying the chief of staff, Major Kalinin, with the regiment's banner. While falling, the chief of staff handed over the banner wrapped in a cover to Capt. Leonov, and when the latter fell, the banner was picked up by Senior Lieutenant Vasovsky. When Vasovsky fell Red Army man Sindyashkin received the banner from his hands.

One after another the men died defending their banner. In the meantime the ring was tightening. Lieutenant Gromashev took the banner while Sindyashkin held back the Germans to give the lieutenant the possibility to withdraw with the banner to a newly planted forest.

HIDES THE BANNER

There the lieutenant hid until darkness, and when night fell he crawled across the steppe and reached a small hamlet. He felt that the Germans were on his trail and knocked on the door of the first hut. An old man opened the door and pulled the lieutenant inside.

Gromashev took the old peasant into his confidence. He told Andrian Sterlev about the battle at the 153rd kilometer, showed him the banner of the 43rd regiment and asked whether he would undertake its safekeeping until the return of the Red Army units. After some thinking in silence the old man accurately folded the banner, put it into a dispatch case and said, "It's a Russian banner and I am a Russian!"

That night they buried the banner in the orchard. There under the Don sky they vowed to preserve the banner at the cost of their life.

THE GLORY OF A BANNER

The regiment, whose remnants broke through, knew nothing of the fate of their banner. The banner was lost and orders were issued to disband the regiment. Such is the law of the Red Army. Only a selfless struggle against the Germans could restore their past glory.

But the veterans of the regiment had one hope—if any one of those who guarded the banner had survived the battle at the 153rd kilometer, then the banner must be safe. And it was safe at the hamlet of Krasnaya Balka, in the keeping of the aged Andrian Sterlev.

At mid-day in January a Red Army cavalry patrol appeared at the hamlet where the old man lived.

On Jan. 21 the veteran Guardsman Rakhmalnik saw a crowd of Red Army men on the road, men liberated by Soviet troops from a German concentration camp. One of them, with a beard and sunken eyes, stopped him, asking, "Where is our 43rd regiment?" This was Lieutenant Gromashev.

The same day Andreyev and Major Kobzer took him to the old shepherd's home in the hamlet.

"It is you," said the old man. The lieutenant heaved a sigh of relief. "Safe?" Andreyev asked quietly. "Safe and waiting," replied the old man. Together with his wife they tore the bricks from the stove where the banner was immured during the winter and brought it out and spread it on the bed.

"Death to the German invaders," slowly read Major Andreyev, the slogan which formed the border of the Guards Red Banner of the 43rd regiment. And the commanders embraced the old man as sons a father. . . .

Hail 10c Edition of 'Victory--and After'

Communist Party leaders, in every part of the country have hailed the publication of the new half-million edition of Earl Browder's fighting war book, Victory--and After, as a splendid weapon for speeding the invasion of Europe and victory over the Hitler Axis in 1943.

From St. Louis, Herbert Benjamin, Missouri State Secretary writes:

"The announcement of the new popular-priced edition of Earl Browder's Victory--and After should be greeted in the spirit with which hard-pressed embattled soldiers and new supplies of ammunition. One example may serve to demonstrate and confirm his point. Recently an entire building in the U. S. Cartridge plant in St. Louis was closed down for about 24 hours because a group of misguided workers walked out when Negroes were assigned to work in their midst. Many cartridges that should be speeding shells toward the Nazi-Axis lines will be unavailable just because of this one brief incident. But the number of lost cartridges would have been many times greater but for the fact that a few workers in this plant had read Victory--and After, did therefore understand their duty in this war, and armed with that understanding were able to persuade the workers to return."

Al Lannon, newly-elected State leader of the Communist Party of Maryland and Washington, D. C., writes:

"The 10-cent edition of Earl Browder's Victory--and After is already eagerly awaited by numerous Baltimore war production workers. It is an outstanding achievement in the history of publishing. Never before has so much been offered for so little. And in this sense, it is surely a worthy national example in labor's fight to roll back prices. The sale of this fighting edition of Victory--and After is being planned here as a vital part of the fight to smash the Lewis-Hutcheson-Hoover anti-labor conspiracy seeking to pervert the fundamental patriotism of labor. The book will reach into all the war production plants in the Maryland district as a potent means of digging a broad and deep reservoir of understanding in the minds of Maryland's tens of thousands of production soldiers."

Ann Burlak, Party Secretary of the New England States, declares: "No other book on the war deals so clearly and effectively with the needs and methods of establishing firm national unity within our country, and the unbreakable unity of the United Nations on a world scale."

"No other book exposes our domestic fifth column in such lucid language."

"No other book gives trade union workers such straight-from-the-shoulder advice on how they can play a most effective role in helping win this war for our country's survival."

"The new 10-cent edition will make it possible to reach hundreds of thousands of new readers right inside the factories, mills and shipyards, in the neighborhoods and wherever people gather. A half-million new readers of Victory--and After will give added strength, unity and fighting ability to our country and its people in this great war to sweep fascism from the earth, once and for all."

Martin Mackie, Secretary of the Communist Party in Minnesota, writes:

"The Minnesota District enthusiastically greets the publication of the 10-cent half-million edition of Comrade Browder's book, Victory--and After. The new edition will greatly increase our possibilities for placing this dynamic win-the-war message in the hands of Minnesota's basic workers and farmers and provide a needed guide in their struggle for victory. By reaching thousands as yet unreached by the 50-cent edition, it will strike a more decisive blow against the appeasers, against the obstructionist tactics of the Lewis-Hutcheson clique, and mobilize greater support behind the Commander-in-Chief for the final destruction of Hitlerism."

Letters from Our Readers

A Letter from Jack Altman

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

My attention has been called to the Daily Worker of Saturday, June 6th in which an article, purporting to be a story of the City Industrial Union Council meeting held on Thursday, June 3rd, appeared.

In this article my name is mentioned several times and I, therefore, feel that the interests of truth require a reply. The only item in the entire story which has any basis in fact is the item which reports that "Altman declined to make any comment for publication on Mills' charges." The Mills referred to is Saul Mills, Secretary of the City Industrial Union Council.

I wish, therefore, to take up what I consider the misrepresentations in the article. The first paragraph of your story states that "a move to set up a rump City CIO Council got started a week or two ago." I know of no such move. My letter calling the meeting never stated, nor could any interpretation be placed upon it that the meeting was held to create a rump City Industrial Union Council. I, a member of the Executive Board of the City Industrial Union Council, called a meeting of 15 union leaders who were not affiliated with the City Industrial Union Council to learn from them why they failed to affiliate.

The statement appears in the Daily Worker that Mr. Arnold Belchman of P. M. was present and participated in this movement. Mr. Belchman was not present nor was he ever invited to participate. The story further states "Altman

The opinions expressed in letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. Due to space limitations all letters sent to The Worker cannot be published. Those not printed here will appear in an early issue of the Daily Worker."

now expresses a desire not to set up a parallel organization and agrees to cooperate in bringing unions not now affiliated into the Council." May I repeat again that I have no desire and never had any desire to set up a parallel organization. However, the quotation from Mr. Mills indicates that there are a number of unions not now affiliated with the Council. Amongst the various local unions represented at the meeting I called were such organizations as the United Automobile Workers, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, United Electrical Workers, Textile Workers, the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees and other important CIO organizations.

Mills is further quoted to the effect that the City Council "will be more active than ever in the American Labor Party to see that people of the Dubinsky type are given a sound licking at the polls." The group of labor leaders at the meeting, which I called, object to the playing of precisely this kind of politics by the City Industrial Union Council within the American Labor Party. These unions for the most part are affiliated with the State Committee of the American Labor Party and will support it in the

coming primaries. This is the same State Committee, which in the last gubernatorial election, nominated Dean Alfange and carried on an aggressive campaign which resulted in the polling of more than 400,000 votes. The same State Committee which has consistently supported President Roosevelt in his foreign and domestic policies.

Mr. Mills is finally quoted as saying that the use of the name of the United Mine Workers in PM as one of the unions present was not a typographical error. My record and that of the other unions present on John L. Lewis has been consistent. We opposed him in 1940 in Rochester at the Convention of the State CIO, and we supported Roosevelt in 1940 when John L. Lewis opposed him. No United Mine Workers local participated in this conference nor would we have any dealings with Mr. Lewis nor any of his agents.

I trust that in the interests of clarity and truth this letter will appear in the columns of the Daily Worker.

Sincerely Yours,

JACK ALTMAN
Business Manager,
United Retail, Wholesale
and Department Store
Employees of America, CIO.

(Editor's Note: The Daily Worker's story was read to Mr. Altman and his comment invited. As he says in his letter, he declined. Mr. Altman takes issue with Mr. Mills, not with The Daily Worker, which factually reported events at the Greater New York Industrial Union Council meeting.)

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